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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 733--80th Congress

Chapter 593--2d Session

S. 1090

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 733

CONSOLIDATION OF SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST AREAS. Authorizes the exchange of national forest land within the Shipstead-Nolan or wilderness tract of the Superior National Forest, but outside the roadless area, for private land within the roadless area; authorizes appropriations of \$500,000 for the acquisition of private lands by purchase and condemnation in a portion of the area; and provides for payments in lieu of taxes to the counties in the area on the basis of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% of the appraised value of the national forest land within those counties, in substitution for the present 25%-of-receipts provision.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF S. 1090.

March 20, 1947	H. R. 2642 was introduced H. R. 2642 which was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
April 11, 1947	S. 1090 was introduced by Senator Thye and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.
March 5, 1948	Senate Committee reported S. 1090 with amendment. Senate Report 968. Print of the bill as reported.
March 8, 1948	Senate discussed and passed S. 1090 as reported.
March 9, 1948	S. 1090 was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred.
April 14, 1948	H. R. 6240 was introduced by Rep. Platnik and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
June 3, 1948	House Committee reported S. 1090 with amendments. House Report 2186. Print of the bill as reported.
June 8, 1948	House debated and passed S. 1090 with amendments.
June 9, 1948	Senate concurred in the House amendments.
June 22, 1948	Approved. Public Law 733.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2642

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1947

Mr. BLATNIK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to protect and administer more effectively the publicly
4 owned lands within certain parts of the area described in
5 section 1 of the Act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat.
6 1020), and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit
7 and implicit in sections 2 and 3 of said Act, the Secretary of
8 Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands
9 or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated



1 within the area described in section 2 of this Act, where in
2 his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities
3 for development of exploitation, impair or threaten to impair
4 the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining
5 wilderness canoe country: *Provided, however,* That under the
6 authority of this Act no contiguous tract of land in one own-
7 ership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate,
8 shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this
9 Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a per-
10 manent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner
11 thereof files written objections before expiration of the time
12 for answering the petition in the proceedings.

13 SEC. 2. That the authority granted in section 1 of this
14 Act shall be supplemental to the authority granted by exist-
15 ing Acts relating to the acquisition of lands for national-
16 forest purposes and shall not be deemed as repealing any
17 portions of those Acts; and said supplemental authority
18 granted by section 1 of this Act, but not the authority
19 granted by existing Acts, shall be confined to the following
20 described areas in Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties,
21 State of Minnesota:

22 Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
23 ian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive.

24 Township 63 north, range 3 west, fourth principal me-
25 ridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

1 Township 63 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 west, fourth
2 principal meridian, entire townships.

3 Township 63 north, range 9 west, fourth principal merid-
4 ian, south half section 19 and sections 20 to 36, inclusive.

5 Township 63 north, range 13 west, fourth principal me-
6 ridian, section 6.

7 Township 63 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive, and 14 to 22, inclusive.

9 Township 63 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
10 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

11 Township 63 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
12 meridian, sections 1 to 3 inclusive, 10 to 15, inclusive, and
13 22 to 24, inclusive.

14 Township 64 north, range 3 east, fourth principal merid-
15 ian, south half section 7.

16 Township 64 north, range 2 east, fourth principal merid-
17 ian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

18 Township 64 north, range 1 east, fourth principal merid-
19 ian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, south half section 7, sections
20 8 to 12, inclusive, 15 to 17, inclusive, and east half section
21 18.

22 Township 64 north, range 1 west, fourth principal merid-
23 ian, sections 17 to 20, inclusive, and 29 to 32, inclusive.

24 Township 64 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
25 ian, sections 7 to 11, inclusive, and 13 to 36, inclusive.

1 Township 64 north, range 3 west, fourth principal merid-
 2 ian, sections 7 to 36, inclusive.

3 Township 64 north, range 4 west, fourth principal merid-
 4 ian, sections 6, 7, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

5 Township 64 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west, fourth
 6 principal meridian, entire townships.

7 Township 64 north, range 9 west, fourth principal
 8 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

9 Township 64 north, range 10 west, fourth principal
 10 meridian, sections 1 to 18, inclusive.

11 Township 64 north, range 11 west, fourth principal
 12 meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, and 9 to 16, inclusive.

13 Township 64 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
 14 meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive, 15 to 22, inclusive, and
 15 28 to 32, inclusive.

16 Township 64 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
 17 meridian, sections 6 to 36, inclusive.

18 Township 64 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
 19 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

20 Township 64 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
 21 meridian, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, in-
 22 clusive.

23 Township 65 north, range 2 east, fourth principal
 24 meridian, entire township.

25 Township 65 north, range 1 east, fourth principal

1 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive, and 33 to 36, in-
2 clusive.

3 Township 65 north, range 1 west, fourth principal
4 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive.

5 Township 65 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
6 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, 10 to 14, inclusive,
7 and 31.

8 Township 65 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
9 meridian, sections 6, 7, and 18 to 36, inclusive.

10 Township 65 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 west,
11 fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

12 Township 65 north, range 12 west, fourth principal
13 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, 20 to 27, inclusive,
14 and 34 to 36, inclusive.

15 Township 65 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
16 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 12, in-
17 clusive.

18 Township 65 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
19 meridian, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31.

20 Township 65 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
21 meridian, sections 13, 14, 23 to 26, inclusive, 35 and 36.

22 Township 66 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
23 meridian, sections 3, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26 to 28, inclusive,
24 and 33 to 36, inclusive.

1 Township 66 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
2 meridian, sections 2, 8, 9, 16 to 20, inclusive, 30 and 31.

3 Township 66 north, range 6 west, fourth principal
4 meridian, entire township.

5 Township 66 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, fourth
6 principal meridian, entire townships.

7 Township 66 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36,
9 inclusive.

10 Township 66 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
11 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, and 20 to 24, inclusive.

12 Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
13 meridian, sections 1 to 5, inclusive, and 9 to 12, inclusive.

14 Township 67 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west, fourth
15 principal meridian, entire townships.

16 Township 67 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
17 meridian, sections 6 to 8, inclusive, 16 to 18, inclusive, 20,
18 21, 28, 29, and 32 to 34, inclusive.

19 Township 67 north, range 17 west, fourth principal
20 meridian, those portions of sections 1, 12, and 13 east of
21 Crane Lake.

22 Township 68 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west,
23 fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

24 Township 68 north, range 17 west, fourth principal
25 meridian, that portion of section 36 east of Crane Lake.

1 SEC. 3. That lands shall be acquired by purchase or
2 condemnation under the supplemental authority granted in
3 section 1 of this Act only with prior approval of the Na-
4 tional Forest Reservation Commission created by section 4
5 of the Act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as
6 amended, and lands so acquired shall become parts of the
7 Superior National Forest and be subject to the provisions of
8 said Act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and of such other laws
9 as apply to land acquired under the provisions of said Act
10 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, except as hereinafter provided.

11 SEC. 4. That upon finding and determination by the
12 Secretary of Agriculture that the public purposes and objec-
13 tives explicit and implicit in the Act approved July 10, 1930
14 (46 Stat. 1020), more effectively can be accomplished by
15 exchanging lands of the United States situated within the
16 boundaries described in said Act for other lands in State,
17 county, or private ownership situated within the said bound-
18 aries which are more suitable for public ownership, manage-
19 ment, and use, for the purposes contemplated by said Act,
20 such lands of the United States shall be subject to exchange
21 under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (42
22 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the Act of
23 March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215).

24 SEC. 5. That in addition to the payment to the State
25 of Minnesota under the provisions of the Act of May 23,

1 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the Act of March
2 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), there
3 shall be paid annually by the Secretary of the Treasury to
4 the State of Minnesota such sums as shall be certified to him
5 by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first
6 day of the preceding fiscal year, the number of acres of
7 national-forest land situated within the areas described in
8 section 2 of this Act multiplied by 12 cents per acre; and
9 such sums shall be expended for the benefit of the counties
10 in which said national-forest lands are situated in the manner
11 prescribed by State law for the expenditure of payments
12 made under the Acts cited above or in such other manner
13 as the State legislature may hereafter prescribe: *Provided*,
14 *however*, That the first payment to the State of Minnesota
15 under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the
16 close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this Act.

17 SEC. 6. That there are hereby authorized to be appro-
18 priated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the
19 provisions of this Act: *Provided, however*, That the total
20 appropriations under the authority of this Act shall not
21 exceed \$500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.

A BILL

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BLATNIK

MARCH 20, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1090

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Mr. THYE (for himself and Mr. BALL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to protect and administer more effectively the publicly
4 owned lands within certain parts of the area described in
5 section 1 of the Act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat.
6 1020), and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit
7 and implicit in sections 2 and 3 of said Act, the Secretary of
8 Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands
9 or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated

1 within the area described in section 2 of this Act, where in
2 his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities
3 for development of exploitation, impair or threaten to impair
4 the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining
5 wilderness canoe country: *Provided, however,* That under the
6 authority of this Act no contiguous tract of land in one own-
7 ership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate,
8 shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this
9 Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a per-
10 manent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner
11 thereof files written objections before expiration of the time
12 for answering the petition in the proceedings.

13 SEC. 2. That the authority granted in section 1 of this
14 Act shall be supplemental to the authority granted by exist-
15 ing Acts relating to the acquisition of lands for national-
16 forest purposes and shall not be deemed as repealing any
17 portions of those Acts; and said supplemental authority
18 granted by section 1 of this Act, but not the authority
19 granted by existing Acts, shall be confined to the following
20 described areas in Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties,
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22 Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
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7 Superior National Forest and be subject to the provisions of
8 said Act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and of such other laws
9 as apply to land acquired under the provisions of said Act
10 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, except as hereinafter provided.

11 SEC. 4. That upon finding and determination by the
12 Secretary of Agriculture that the public purposes and objec-
13 tives explicit and implicit in the Act approved July 10, 1930
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15 exchanging lands of the United States situated within the
16 boundaries described in said Act for other lands in State,
17 county, or private ownership situated within the said bound-
18 aries which are more suitable for public ownership, manage-
19 ment, and use, for the purposes contemplated by said Act,
20 such lands of the United States shall be subject to exchange
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24 SEC. 5. That in addition to the payment to the State
25 of Minnesota under the provisions of the Act of May 23,

1 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the Act of March
2 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), there
3 shall be paid annually by the Secretary of the Treasury to
4 the State of Minnesota such sums as shall be certified to him
5 by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first
6 day of the preceding fiscal year, the number of acres of
7 national-forest land situated within the areas described in
8 section 2 of this Act multiplied by 12 cents per acre; and
9 such sums shall be expended for the benefit of the counties
10 in which said national-forest lands are situated in the manner
11 prescribed by State law for the expenditure of payments
12 made under the Acts cited above or in such other manner
13 as the State legislature may hereafter prescribe: *Provided*
14 *however*, That the first payment to the State of Minnesota
15 under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the
16 close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this Act.

17 SEC. 6. That there are hereby authorized to be appro-
18 priated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the
19 provisions of this Act: *Provided, however*, That the total
20 appropriations under the authority of this Act shall not
21 exceed \$500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.

A BILL

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

By Mr. THYE and Mr. BALL

APRIL 11 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

SAFEGUARDING AND CONSOLIDATING CERTAIN AREAS OF EXCEPTIONAL PUBLIC VALUE WITHIN THE SU- PERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, STATE OF MINNESOTA

MARCH 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2,) 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1090]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1090) to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendment.

On page 8, line 3, beginning after the word "paid", strike out the words:

annually by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State of Minnesota such sums as shall be certified to him by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first day of the preceding fiscal year, the number of acres of national-forest land situated within the areas described in section 2 of this Act multiplied by 12 cents per acre; and such sums

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

at the end of each fiscal year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State of Minnesota the amount, if any, by which the payment made under the above-cited Acts for such year is less than the sum certified to him by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first day of such year, the number of acres of national forest land situated within the areas described in section 2 of this Act multiplied by 7½ cents per acre; and such amount.

The report submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, relative to the bill, is attached hereto and made a part of said report.

2 SAFEGUARDING CERTAIN AREAS OF SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1948.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: This is in further reference to your letter of April 12, requesting a report by this Department on S. 1090, a bill to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

This bill, if enacted, will authorize (1) the exchange of national-forest land for private land within the area covered by the Shipstead-Nolan bill, approved July 10, 1930, (2) the appropriation of up to \$500,000 for the acquisition of private land in a portion of the area described in section 1 of the Shipstead-Nolan bill and specified in this bill, and (3) the annual payment of 12 cents per acre of additional "in lieu of taxes" money to the counties for the national-forest land within their boundaries located within the "acquisition area" designated in this bill. The reasons for and objectives of this bill are outlined below.

The large area of connected lakes and rivers comprising the International Waterway between northeastern Minnesota and the Province of Ontario forms a unique wilderness-canoe area which is not duplicated in any part of the United States. Most of the United States portion of this area lies within the Superior National Forest, which has a gross area of 2.8 million acres of which 1.0 million acres are in other than Federal ownership.

The superlative beauty and inspirational value of the lake and river area of the International Waterway and adjacent waters in northeastern Minnesota, were recognized by the Congress through enactment of the law, commonly referred to as the Shipstead-Nolan Act, which was approved July 10, 1930 (16 U. S. C. 577). This law establishes a general policy of safeguarding and preserving the unique qualities and natural features of the wilderness-waterway area covering and adjacent to the international boundary in northeastern Minnesota. In general this Shipstead-Nolan bill provides (a) for the maintenance of the natural water level to prevent flooding of lands, (b) for the cutting of only diseased, insect-infested, dying, or dead trees on Government-owned land within 200-400 feet of lakes or streams, and (c) for withholding from entry or appropriation under the general land laws of publicly owned land within the area, except agricultural land not needed for public purposes.

As a result of long-continued protection by this Department the scars of earlier logging operations and fires within the Superior National Forest portion of the area covered by the Shipstead-Nolan Act are being reforested and returned to a highly scenic condition. This supplements the more scenic areas of virgin timber left on some lake shores and tracts within the area. The area as a whole affords a favorable habitat for a wide variety of game animals, birds, and fish. It provides abundant opportunities for most types of outdoor recreational activities and should do so for future generations. This is especially important as the area is not more than an overnight journey by rail or air from large centers of population and hence is readily accessible to millions.

The Forest Service, in recognition of both the special values of this wilderness-canoe area and the objectives of Congress in enacting the above-mentioned Shipstead-Nolan law, set aside a tract of approximately 1,000,000 acres within the area specified in section 1 of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (16 U. S. C. 577). This area was designated a "roadless area," that is, one in which there should be no permanent roads. (See attached map.¹) About 35 percent of this roadless area is also managed as a no-cut area, in which no commercial timber sales will be made on national-forest land. All of this no-cut area and most of the roadless area are also regarded as a special Federal land acquisition area where there is critical need for consolidation of public ownership and elimination of private ownership. (See attached map.¹) This action is essential if the objectives of the Shipstead-Nolan law and the outstanding and singular values of this wilderness-canoe area are to be preserved.

There are within the aforesaid special Federal acquisition area of approximately 750,000 acres (both land and water) about 152,000 acres of land in State or private ownership. The State owns about 70,000 acres but has declared it will manage its land in conformity with the objectives of the Shipstead-Nolan bill. There are approximately 82,000 acres of privately owned land within the area. The fact that these privately owned lands are within the Superior National Forest, the

¹ Map is on file with the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Shipstead-Nolan area, and the designated roadless area in no way prevents the owners from installing on their properties any type of resort or other improvements they may feel will be to their personal advantage. The only satisfactory solution to this problem appears to lie in the earliest possible acquisition of such privately owned land by the Federal Government. This should be accomplished before present undeveloped land values are greatly increased by the erection of unwanted but expensive improvements and before the exceptional values inherent in the natural wild quality and condition of this area are too greatly marred or destroyed by such improvements and the resulting effects.

At present the acquisition by purchase of private land within the Superior National Forest is carried on with funds appropriated under the authorization of the Weeks law of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended. Lands are necessarily acquired under this law primarily for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams or for the production of timber. Funds appropriated under the Weeks-law authorization are allocated between seventy-and-odd national-forest purchase units and hence only a relatively small portion is available for land purchases within the Superior National Forest. Not all of even that small allotment of funds can fairly be allotted for use within the designated "acquisition area" of this national forest. These factors indicate why the progress in acquiring the relatively high-value scenic water-front areas within the special acquisition portion of the wilderness-canoe area of the Superior National Forest has been at too slow a rate to accomplish the job to be done within a suitable period or to give assurance it will be accomplished with Weeks-law funds in less than several decades.

Recent developments in the use of cargo-carrying airplanes have emphasized the necessity for greatly expediting the consolidation program within the acquisition area of this national forest if this private-land problem is to be solved, or at least solved without excessive cost. If this problem is not solved promptly, much of the primary value of the wilderness-canoe area will be destroyed and lost forever. Airplanes now transport lumber and all other building materials, as well as household appliances and furniture, to any lake-shore area in the Superior wilderness. Prior to this new transportation facility, building materials, except for locally cut logs and moss or clay, had to be brought in by back pack or canoe. As a result of this new development, many shore-line privately owned tracts which had previously not been considered as suitable for early erection of improvements are now classed as immediately available for development. Values and prices of such tracts are advancing and may be expected to advance a great deal more in the future as these new transportation facilities and improvement opportunities are further developed.

This private-land problem of the wilderness-canoe area of the Superior National Forest and Shipstead-Nolan area also has an international angle. North of, and adjacent to, the area in question is the Quetico Provincial Park of the Province of Ontario, Canada. Lack of roads has prevented development of the resorts or homes in most of this area. Airplane facilities have, however, likewise increased greatly, opportunities for the installation of improvements of varied nature in this area. The erection of such improvements will tend to defeat accomplishment of the wilderness-canoe objective on the Canadian portion of this international area and project. Many Canadians are anxious to set aside a suitable wilderness-canoe area on their side of the international line from which roads and nonessential improvements would be banned. Many people of both nations hope the two areas may some day be jointly administered under similar roadless and non-improvement management policies as a sample of the close and cooperative international relationship between the two countries. The Canadians are holding up their ownership and improvement policy determinations relative to a large portion of their wilderness-canoe area along the international line pending decision as to the action this Nation will take to preserve and prevent the despoliation of our wilderness area through elimination of private lands with attendant varied improvements within the designated portion of our roadless area.

The objective of S. 1090 is to preserve to the greatest practical degree the unmodified natural and inspirational beauty of the roadless and no-cut portion of that part of the Superior National Forest specified in section 1 of the Shipstead-Nolan Act of July 10, 1930 (16 U. S. C. 577). It proposed to do this through its several sections which may be described and commented on in brief as follows:

Section 1 states the objectives of S. 1090. This is to accomplish the objectives of sections 2 and 3 of the Shipstead-Nolan law, namely, the maintenance of the natural beauty and inspirational qualities of the specified wilderness-canoe area. It proposes to eliminate as much as possible of the privately owned land within

4 SAFEGUARDING CERTAIN AREAS OF SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

the specified acquisition area by either purchase or condemnation, except no tract in any one ownership of 500 acres or less may be condemned if, when the bill is approved, such land is encumbered with a residence and the owner objects in writing to condemnation proceedings.

Section 2 designates the area within which the land-acquisition practices authorized in section 1 of the bill shall be applied.

Section 3 provides that land acquired under this act shall be subject to prior approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission, created by section 4 of the Weeks law of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and that land so acquired shall become part of the Superior National Forest and shall be administered under laws and regulations governing national-forest lands.

Section 4 permits exchange of national-forest land within the Shipstead-Nolan area for State, county, or privately owned land also within this area. Such exchanges would be subject to the provisions of the act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215), whichever is applicable. Such exchanges must be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, finding they will promote the purposes and objectives of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (16 U. S. C. 577). As previously mentioned, the Shipstead-Nolan Act prohibits the disposal of Federal land within the area it covers. This has been interpreted as preventing the exchange of federally owned land within this area. In some cases, for example, owners of non-Federal land within the special-acquisition area of the roadless area will be willing and glad to exchange their land for national-forest land outside of the acquisition and roadless area but which is on or near a road. This exchange authority will permit the elimination by exchange of some—but probably only a minor portion—of the private or non-Federal land within the special-acquisition area.

Section 5 provides that, in addition to the 25 percent of national-forest receipts annually distributed as an "in lieu of tax" payment to the counties concerned, the Federal Government will pay annually to the counties 12 cents per acre for all national-forest land in such counties that lie within the designated special-acquisition area. One purpose of this additional payment is to compensate the counties for the lack of timber-sale receipts from the no-cut national-forest area within their boundaries and for the lack of taxable improvements due to the elimination of much, if not all, of the privately owned land within the special-acquisition portion of their national-forest area.

This Department objects to this section of the bill for the two major reasons briefed below:

1. The proposal would contribute toward a piecemeal settlement of the Nation-wide national forest "in lieu of tax" problem. Congress already has under consideration several bills dealing with this problem on a Nation-wide basis. Its solution, when determined, should be applied to all national-forest land. The proper solution should not be impeded or complicated by piecemeal legislative action of this nature.

2. The proposed rate of 12 cents per acre per year as an additional "in lieu of tax" payment appears excessive. There apparently is no justification or basis for the suggested rate.

This Department appreciates that the present "in lieu of tax" procedure and payments for national-forest land provides fluctuating payments which for certain periods may be inadequate in helping to meet county obligations and expenditures. In addition, as previously mentioned, the cutting of Government stumpage on about half of the specified acquisition area has been stopped, and this bill proposes that private land will be largely eliminated from the area. Both of these actions will decrease sharply the 25 percent of receipts payments to the counties from this acquisition area. Several bills have been introduced into the present session of Congress proposing new procedures and payments relative to "in lieu of tax" contributions for national-forest land. A report by this Department to the House Committee on Public Lands on H. R. 581 recommended an "in lieu of tax" annual payment of 0.75 of 1 percent of the fair value of the national-forest land as appraised by the Secretary of Agriculture. This would replace the present payment of 25 percent of the receipts of the national forest concerned. This Department would not object to the application of such "in lieu of tax" procedure and rate of payment relative to the national-forest land in the designated acquisition area to replace the present 25 percent of receipts payment authorized by section 500 of title 16 of the United States Code.

Section 6 contains the financial authorization. It places a limit of \$500,000 on expenditures under this bill for the acquisition of land by purchase or condemnation.

Enactment of S. 1090 and application of its provisions may cost up to \$500,000 for additional acquisition of land in the special acquisition area. The actual cost will depend on the amount of funds appropriated under this authorization through separate legislation. Section 5 of this bill as written may cost an annual additional "in lieu of tax" payment starting at approximately \$50,000 for 420,000 acres of national forest land and increasing to about \$68,000 for 572,000 acres as the non-Federal land within the special acquisition area is gradually acquired. The previously mentioned three-fourths of 1 percent of the fair appraised value "in lieu of tax" procedure and payment to replace the 25 percent of receipts payments may cost about \$17,000 minus the present "in lieu of tax" payment of about \$8,500 per year. The actual cost under section 5 will of course depend on later appropriations for the proposed additional "in lieu of tax" payments.

This Department feels the earliest possible elimination of all privately owned land which can be acquired at reasonable prices within the area specified in this bill, and as indicated on the attached map, is highly in the public interest. Elimination of State lands within this area is less urgent, but is desirable from an administrative-cost standpoint. Such action will establish and permit the permanent preservation for present and future generations of a wilderness-canoe area which will benefit the health and increase the enjoyment of millions of citizens through providing recreation and inspiration at a reasonable cost. As life becomes more mechanized and living conditions confine more and more people to densely populated urban areas, the need for such scenic and health-giving wilderness areas where the average citizen can obtain rest and relaxation will steadily increase.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that "the enactment of the proposed legislation, either in its present form or in the revised form suggested in your proposed report and in the subsequent communication on this subject, would not be in accord with the program of the President."

Sincerely,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

○

S. 1090

[Report No. 968]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Mr. THYE (for himself and Mr. BALL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Reported by Mr. CAPPER, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to protect and administer more effectively the publicly
4 owned lands within certain parts of the area described in
5 section 1 of the Act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat.
6 1020), and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit
7 and implicit in sections 2 and 3 of said Act, the Secretary of
8 Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands
9 or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated

1 within the area described in section 2 of this Act, where in
2 his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities
3 for development of exploitation, impair or threaten to impair
4 the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining
5 wilderness canoe country: *Provided, however,* That under the
6 authority of this Act no contiguous tract of land in one own-
7 ership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate,
8 shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this
9 Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a per-
10 manent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner
11 thereof files written objections before expiration of the time
12 for answering the petition in the proceedings.

13 SEC. 2. That the authority granted in section 1 of this
14 Act shall be supplemental to the authority granted by exist-
15 ing Acts relating to the acquisition of lands for national-
16 forest purposes and shall not be deemed as repealing any
17 portions of those Acts; and said supplemental authority
18 granted by section 1 of this Act, but not the authority
19 granted by existing Acts, shall be confined to the following
20 described areas in Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties,
21 State of Minnesota:

22 Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
23 ian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive.

24 Township 63 north, range 3 west, fourth principal me-
25 ridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

1 Township 63 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 west, fourth
2 principal meridian, entire townships.

3 Township 63 north, range 9 west, fourth principal merid-
4 ian, south half section 19 and sections 20 to 36, inclusive.

5 Township 63 north, range 13 west, fourth principal me-
6 ridian, section 6.

7 Township 63 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive, and 14 to 22, inclusive.

9 Township 63 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
10 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

11 Township 63 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
12 meridian, sections 1 to 3 inclusive, 10 to 15, inclusive, and
13 22 to 24, inclusive.

14 Township 64 north, range 3 east, fourth principal merid-
15 ian, south half section 7.

16 Township 64 north, range 2 east, fourth principal merid-
17 ian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

18 Township 64 north, range 1 east, fourth principal merid-
19 ian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, south half section 7, sections
20 8 to 12, inclusive, 15 to 17, inclusive, and east half section
21 18.

22 Township 64 north, range 1 west, fourth principal merid-
23 ian, sections 17 to 20, inclusive, and 29 to 32, inclusive.

24 Township 64 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
25 ian, sections 7 to 11, inclusive, and 13 to 36, inclusive.

- 1 Township 64 north, range 3 west, fourth principal merid-
2 ian, sections 7 to 36, inclusive.
- 3 Township 64 north, range 4 west, fourth principal merid-
4 ian, sections 6, 7, and 10 to 36, inclusive.
- 5 Township 64 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west, fourth
6 principal meridian, entire townships.
- 7 Township 64 north, range 9 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.
- 9 Township 64 north, range 10 west, fourth principal
10 meridian, sections 1 to 18, inclusive.
- 11 Township 64 north, range 11 west, fourth principal
12 meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, and 9 to 16, inclusive.
- 13 Township 64 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
14 meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive, 15 to 22, inclusive, and
15 28 to 32, inclusive.
- 16 Township 64 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
17 meridian, sections 6 to 36, inclusive.
- 18 Township 64 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
19 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 36, inclusive.
- 20 Township 64 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
21 meridian, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, in-
22 clusive.
- 23 Township 65 north, range 2 east, fourth principal
24 meridian, entire township.
- 25 Township 65 north, range 1 east, fourth principal

1 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive, and 33 to 36, in-
2 clusive.

3 Township 65 north, range 1 west, fourth principal
4 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive.

5 Township 65 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
6 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, 10 to 14, inclusive,
7 and 31.

8 Township 65 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
9 meridian, sections 6, 7, and 18 to 36, inclusive.

10 Township 65 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 west,
11 fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

12 Township 65 north, range 12 west, fourth principal
13 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, 20 to 27, inclusive,
14 and 34 to 36, inclusive.

15 Township 65 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
16 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 12, in-
17 clusive.

18 Township 65 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
19 meridian, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31.

20 Township 65 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
21 meridian, sections 13, 14, 23 to 26, inclusive, 35 and 36.

22 Township 66 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
23 meridian, sections 3, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26 to 28, inclusive,
24 and 33 to 36, inclusive.

1 Township 66 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
2 meridian, sections 2, 8, 9, 16 to 20, inclusive, 30 and 31.

3 Township 66 north, range 6 west, fourth principal
4 meridian, entire township.

5 Township 66 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, fourth
6 principal meridian, entire townships.

7 Township 66 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36,
9 inclusive.

10 Township 66 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
11 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, and 20 to 24, inclusive.

12 Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
13 meridian, sections 1 to 5, inclusive, and 9 to 12, inclusive.

14 Township 67 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west, fourth
15 principal meridian, entire townships.

16 Township 67 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
17 meridian, sections 6 to 8, inclusive, 16 to 18, inclusive, 20,
18 21, 28, 29, and 32 to 34, inclusive.

19 Township 67 north, range 17 west, fourth principal
20 meridian, those portions of sections 1, 12, and 13 east of
21 Crane Lake.

22 Township 68 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west,
23 fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

24 Township 68 north, range 17 west, fourth principal
25 meridian, that portion of section 36 east of Crane Lake.

1 SEC. 3. That lands shall be acquired by purchase or
2 condemnation under the supplemental authority granted in
3 section 1 of this Act only with prior approval of the Na-
4 tional Forest Reservation Commission created by section 4
5 of the Act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as
6 amended, and lands so acquired shall become parts of the
7 Superior National Forest and be subject to the provisions of
8 said Act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and of such other laws
9 as apply to land acquired under the provisions of said Act
10 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, except as hereinafter provided.

11 SEC. 4. That upon finding and determination by the
12 Secretary of Agriculture that the public purposes and objec-
13 tives explicit and implicit in the Act approved July 10, 1930
14 (46 Stat. 1020), more effectively can be accomplished by
15 exchanging lands of the United States situated within the
16 boundaries described in said Act for other lands in State,
17 county, or private ownership situated within the said bound-
18 aries which are more suitable for public ownership, manage-
19 ment, and use,*for the purposes contemplated by said Act,
20 such lands of the United States shall be subject to exchange
21 under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (42
22 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the Act of
23 March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215).

24 SEC. 5. That in addition to the payment to the State
25 of Minnesota under the provisions of the Act of May 23,

1 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the Act of March
2 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), there
3 shall be paid annually by the Secretary of the Treasury to
4 the State of Minnesota such sums as shall be certified to him
5 by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first
6 day of the preceding fiscal year, the number of acres of
7 national-forest land situated within the areas described in
8 section 2 of this Act multiplied by 12 cents per acre; and
9 such sums at the end of each fiscal year by the Secretary
10 of the Treasury to the State of Minnesota the amount, if
11 any, by which the payment made under the above cited
12 Acts for such year is less than the sum certified to him
13 by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first
14 day of such year, the number of acres of national-forest
15 land situated within the areas described in section 2 of
16 this Act multiplied by $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre; and such amount
17 shall be expended for the benefit of the counties in which
18 said national-forest lands are situated in the manner pre-
19 scribed by State law for the expenditure of payments made
20 under the Acts cited above or in such other manner as the
21 State legislature may hereafter prescribe: *Provided, how-*
22 *ever,* That the first payment to the State of Minnesota
23 under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the

1 close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this Act.

2 SEC. 6. That there are hereby authorized to be appro-
3 priated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the
4 provisions of this Act: *Provided, however,* That the total
5 appropriations under the authority of this Act shall not
6 exceed \$500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.

A BILL

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TATE and Mr. BALL

APRIL 11 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 5 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Reported with an amendment

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 9, 1948
For actions of March 8, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 43

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated measure to restore certain Sec. 32 funds and make them available for foreign aid. Senate debated ERP bill; agreed to restrict shipments to nonparticipating countries. Sens. Johnston and Maybank recommended oleo-tax repeal. House passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. Rep. Arends claimed inconsistency in administration's price policies. Senate passed bills to add lands to Shasta and Superior Forests. Sen. Ellender introduced and discussed bill for additional forest-fire control.

SENATE

1. **EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM.** Continued debate on S. 2202, the ERP bill (pp. 2360-2, 2372-404). Agreed to a Knowland amendment prohibiting exports to non-participating European countries of any commodity which the Commerce Department determines is insufficient for participating countries, unless that Department determines such export to be in the U. S. interest (p. 2372).
2. **SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Debated, but passed over on objection of Sen. Williams, Del., S. J. Res. 187, which authorizes use of Sec. 32 funds in connection with the foreign-aid program and restores \$40,000,000 of these funds. During debate on the measure, there was discussion of the citrus, dried-fruit, egg, and potato situation. (pp. 2367-70).
3. **FORESTS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 3175, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest, Calif. (p. 2364). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed as reported S. 1090, to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, Minn. Agreed to a committee amendment reducing the amount of payments in lieu of taxes. (pp. 2371-2.)
4. **OLEO TAXES.** Sens. Johnston and Maybank, S. C., spoke in favor of oleo-tax repeal (pp. 2355, 2359-60).
5. **EDUCATION.** Both Houses received the President's message transmitting the State Department's report on the educational exchange program with China; to Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Expenditures Committee (H. Doc. 562) (pp. 2355, 2414).

HOUSE

6. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Passed without amendment this bill, H.R. 5728 (pp. 2414-32). Rejected several amendments, including one by Rep. Fogarty, R.I., to increase from \$2,500,000 to \$4,073,700 the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (pp. 2425-9). Rep. Fogarty discussed the types and purposes of statistics compiled (pp. 2426-7).
7. PRICES. Rep. Arends, Ill., claimed the present Administration has been inconsistent on its stand on prices, inflation, and taxes (pp. 2407-8).
8. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Rich, Pa., urged that consideration be given the U.S. first before granting foreign aid, and made comparisons of property values in the U.S. with proposed aid amounts (pp. 2434-6).
Rep. Kersten, Wis., urged that more food be made available to miners in Germany (p. 2407).
Rep. Cox, Ga., spoke in favor of aid to China (p. 2408)...
Rep. Jarman, Ala., criticized the delay in providing for an ERP (pp. 2409-10).
9. EXPORTS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Banking and Currency Committee voted to favorably report (but did not actually report) H.R. 5470, to remove price criteria as a factor in the granting of export licenses (p. D210).
10. REPORTS. Received the annual reports of the Federal Security Agency and the Public Health Service (p. 2436).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. FOREST FIRE CONTROL. S. 2275, by Sen. Ellender, La., to authorize appropriations for additional forest-fire control. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author (p. 2356.)
12. AID TO CHINA. H.R. 5748, by Rep. Clason, Mass., to provide means for financing a U.S. program of reconstruction in China and to create agencies to carry out such a program. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2436.)
13. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H.R. 5755, by Rep. Stevenson, Wis., "to amend section 14 of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944." To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 2436.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Extension of remarks of Rep. MacKinnon, Minn., opposing repeal of oleomargarine taxes and discussing the effect of such repeal on milk prices (pp. A1525-6).
Rep. Davis, Wis., inserted a Hoard's Dairyman article opposing oleomargarine-tax repeal (pp. A1514-5).
15. CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT. Rep. Heselton, Mass., inserted three articles by Jerry Kluttz (Washington Post) explaining the recent amendments to the Civil Service Retirement Act (pp. A1487-8, A1498-9, A1501-2).
16. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Maybank, S.C., inserted James F. Byrnes' recent address on the ERP (pp. A1479-91).
Sen. Capchart, Ind., inserted an Indianapolis Star editorial commending Sen. Capchart's ERP proposals (p. A1491).

selves in readiness to consider the concurrent resolution, if we find that the unfinished business, the European recovery bill, is not to be concluded by Thursday or Friday of this week. If we find that to be the case, one of those afternoons will have to be set aside for the consideration of this concurrent resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I certainly hope we shall dispose of the European recovery bill this week, even if we have to remain in session on Saturday. A number of Senators who now are absent have planned to return whenever they think the Senate is about to vote on the European recovery bill. Of course, it is desirable to have as large an attendance as possible when the Senate votes on the reorganization plan as well.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. So it occurs to me that we might arrange for a vote on this concurrent resolution relating to the Reorganization Act at such time, when a large number of Senators will be present in connection with the vote on the European recovery bill.

I realize that the reorganization plan concurrent resolution must be voted on by the 19th; but I suggest that it be passed over at this time until the Senate has either passed the European recovery bill or has exhausted every effort to have it passed promptly.

Mr. WHERRY. Today is March 8.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes, and the concurrent resolution relating to the reorganization plan must be acted on by the 19th, which is 11 days from now.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I shall attempt to cooperate in every possible way with the Senator from Kentucky in regard to this matter. I have made the announcement so that the Senate may be in readiness.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, I have no desire to postpone action on the concurrent resolution relative to the reorganization plan, or to take any advantage of the situation in regard to the present unfinished business, the European recovery bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. BARKLEY. Moreover, we realize that the reorganization plan concurrent resolution is a privileged matter which may be taken up at any time.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the concurrent resolution is passed over.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next measure on the calendar will be stated.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1090) to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment, on page 8, in line 3, after the word "paid", to strike out "annually by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State of Minnesota such sums as shall be certified to him by the

Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first day of the preceding fiscal year, the number of acres of national-forest land situated within the areas described in section 2 of this act multiplied by 12 cents per acre; and such sums" and insert "at the end of each fiscal year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State of Minnesota the amount, if any, by which the payment made under the above-cited acts for such year is less than the sum certified to him by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first day of such year, the number of acres of national-forest land situated within the areas described in section 2 of this act multiplied by 7½ cents per acre; and such amount", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That to protect and administer more effectively the publicly owned lands within certain parts of the area described in section 1 of the act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 1020), and to accomplish certain public purposes, explicit and implicit in sections 2 and 3 of said act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated within the area described in section 2 of this act, where in his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities for development or exploitation, impair or threaten to impair the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining wilderness canoe country: *Provided, however,* That under the authority of this act no contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings.

SEC. 2. That the authority granted in section 1 of this act shall be supplemental to the authority granted by existing acts relating to the acquisition of lands for national-forest purposes and shall not be deemed as repealing any portions of those acts; and said supplemental authority granted by section 1 of this act, but not the authority granted by existing acts, shall be confined to the following-described areas in Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties, State of Minnesota:

Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

Township 63 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 63 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian, south half section 19 and sections 20 to 36, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian, section 6.

Township 63 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive, and 14 to 22, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3; inclusive, 10 to 15, inclusive, and 22 to 24, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 3 east, fourth principal meridian, south half section 7.

Township 64 north, range 2 east, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 1 east, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, south half section 7, sections 8 to 12, inclusive, 15 to 17, inclusive, and east half section 18.

Township 64 north, range 1 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 17 to 20, inclusive, and 29 to 32, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 7 to 11, inclusive, and 13 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 7 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6, 7, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 64 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 10 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 18, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 11 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, and 9 to 16, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive, 15 to 22, inclusive, and 28 to 32, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 2 east, fourth principal meridian, entire township.

Township 65 north, range 1 east, fourth principal meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 1 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, 10 to 14, inclusive, and 31.

Township 65 north, range 5 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6, 7, and 18 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 65 north, range 12 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, 20 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 12, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31.

Township 65 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 13, 14, 23 to 26, inclusive, 35 and 36.

Township 66 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 3, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 5 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 2, 8, 9, 16 to 20, inclusive, 30 and 31.

Township 66 north, range 6 west, fourth principal meridian, entire township.

Township 66 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 66 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, and 20 to 24, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 5, inclusive, and 9 to 12, inclusive.

Township 67 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 67 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6 to 8, inclusive, 16 to 18, inclusive, 20, 21, 23, 29, and 32 to 34, inclusive.

Township 67 north, range 17 west, fourth principal meridian, those portions of sections 1, 12, and 13 east of Crane Lake.

Township 68 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 68 north, range 17 west, fourth principal meridian, that portion of section 36 east of Crane Lake.

SEC. 3. That lands shall be acquired by purchase or condemnation under the supplemental authority granted in section 1 of this act only with prior approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission created by section 4 of the act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and lands so acquired shall become parts of the Superior National Forest and be subject to the provisions of said Act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and of such other laws as apply to land acquired under the provisions of said act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. That upon finding and determination by the Secretary of Agriculture that the public purposes and objectives explicit and implicit in the act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 1020), more effectively can be accomplished by exchanging lands of the United States situated within the boundaries described in said act for other lands in State, county, or private ownership situated within the said boundaries which are more suitable for public ownership, management, and use, for the purposes contemplated by said act, such lands of the United States shall be subject to exchange under the provisions of the act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215).

SEC. 5. That in addition to the payment to the State of Minnesota under the provisions of the act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the act of March 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), there shall be paid at the end of each fiscal year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State of Minnesota the amount, if any, by which the payment made under the above-cited acts for such year is less than the sum certified to him by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first day of such year, the number of acres of national-forest land situated within the areas described in section 2 of this act multiplied by 7½ cents per acre; and such amount shall be expended for the benefit of the counties in which said national-forest lands are situated in the manner prescribed by State law for the expenditure of payments made under the acts cited above or in such other manner as the State legislature may hereafter prescribe: *Provided, however*, That the first payment to the State of Minnesota under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this act.

SEC. 6. That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That the total appropriations under the authority of this act shall not exceed \$500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TOWN SITE OF WADSWORTH, NEV.

The bill (S. 1871) to restore certain lands to the town site of Wadsworth, Nev., was considered, ordered to be en-

grossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That those portions of the town site of Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev., which were added to the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation by order of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, dated January 12, 1939, are hereby restored to and made a part of such town site. All proceeds from the disposition of lots within the lands restored to the town site of Wadsworth by this act, which shall be sold at a price of \$25 per lot, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the call of the calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1393) to increase the permitted rate of allowance and compensation for training on the job under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The calendar having been completed, the Senate now reverts to the consideration of the unfinished business.

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2202) to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through necessary economic and financial assistance to foreign countries which undertake to cooperate with each other in the establishment and maintenance of economic conditions essential to a peaceful and prosperous world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 22, after line 20, it is proposed to insert a new subsection, as follows:

(d) No export shall be authorized pursuant to authority conferred by section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), including any amendment thereto, of any commodity from the United States to any country wholly or partly in Europe which is not a participating country, if the Secretary of Commerce determines that the supply of such commodity is insufficient (or would be insufficient if such export were permitted) to fulfill the requirements of participating countries under this act as determined by the Administrator: *Provided, however*, That such export may be authorized if the Secretary of Commerce determines that such export is otherwise in the national interest of the United States.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, this is the perfected language of the amendment I offered on March 2, perfected after consultation with the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who, in turn, discussed the matter with the Department of State. I think there are ample safeguards in it now to protect

the United States on a matter of policy where it would be in our national interest to make such exports. But at the same time I think it will clearly indicate the congressional intent that at least we should be getting a full quid pro quo for the exports that go out of this country into Russia or the satellite powers. As I pointed out the other day when I placed in the RECORD the list of exports to the U. S. S. R. and the list of imports from that country, it is true that we are getting certain basic materials from Russia, namely, chrome and manganese. But I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that while the value of metal imports from Russia to the United States in 1947 amounted to less than \$20,000,000, we were, in turn, exporting to them last year more than \$149,000,000 worth of materials—a large part of which consisted of industrial equipment—this added to her economic abilities and her war potentials. I think that this may at least serve notice on the administrative officials that we should be getting a full quid pro quo and should stop building up the one nation trying to obstruct the Marshall plan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, in the present form submitted by the able Senator from California, I believe there is no objection to the amendment. Personally, I should be very glad to have it agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that the clerk read it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of section 11 (a) (2), it is proposed to insert:

The Administrator shall, in providing for the procurement of commodities under authority of this act, take such steps as may be necessary to assure, so far as is practicable, that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of commodities, procured within the United States out of funds made available under this act and transported abroad on ocean vessels, is so transported on United States flag vessels to the extent such vessels are available at market rates.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I offer the amendment and again perfected it after consultation with the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The chairman I understand has had the matter up with the Department of State. It seems to me that the maritime industry and maritime labor should not be called upon to submit to an undue disadvantage under the Marshall plan. Certainly we are not importing low-paid foreign labor and putting the workers at work producing in American plants in order to give a reduction in the price of the commodity. Those in the maritime industry, and particularly labor in the maritime industry, do not feel that they should be unnecessarily or unjustifiably discriminated against in the program. The amendment provides that insofar as practicable at least 50 per-

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1090

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 9, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest. State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to protect and administer more effectively the publicly
4 owned lands within certain parts of the area described in
5 section 1 of the Act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat.
6 1020), and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit
7 and implicit in sections 2 and 3 of said Act the Secretary of
8 Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands
9 or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated

1 within the area described in section 2 of this Act, where in
2 his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities
3 for development of exploitation, impair or threaten to impair
4 the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining
5 wilderness canoe country: *Provided, however,* That under the
6 authority of this Act no contiguous tract of land in one own-
7 ership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate,
8 shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this
9 Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a per-
10 manent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner
11 thereof files written objections before expiration of the time
12 for answering the petition in the proceedings.

13 SEC. 2. That the authority granted in section 1 of this
14 Act shall be supplemental to the authority granted by exist-
15 ing Acts relating to the acquisition of lands for national-
16 forest purposes and shall not be deemed as repealing any
17 portions of those Acts; and said supplemental authority
18 granted by section 1 of this Act, but not the authority
19 granted by existing Acts, shall be confined to the following
20 described areas in Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties,
21 State of Minnesota:

22 Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
23 ian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive.

24 Township 63 north, range 3 west, fourth principal me-
25 ridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

- 1 Township 63 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 west, fourth
- 2 principal meridian, entire townships.
- 3 Township 63 north, range 9 west, fourth principal merid-
- 4 ian, south half section 19 and sections 20 to 36, inclusive.
- 5 Township 63 north, range 13 west, fourth principal me-
- 6 ridian, section 6.
- 7 Township 63 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
- 8 meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive, and 14 to 22, inclusive.
- 9 Township 63 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
- 10 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.
- 11 Township 63 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
- 12 meridian, sections 1 to 3 inclusive, 10 to 15, inclusive, and
- 13 22 to 24, inclusive.
- 14 Township 64 north, range 3 east, fourth principal merid-
- 15 ian, south half section 7.
- 16 Township 64 north, range 2 east, fourth principal merid-
- 17 ian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.
- 18 Township 64 north, range 1 east, fourth principal merid-
- 19 ian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, south half section 7, sections
- 20 8 to 12, inclusive, 15 to 17, inclusive, and east half section
- 21 18.
- 22 Township 64 north, range 1 west, fourth principal merid-
- 23 ian, sections 17 to 20, inclusive, and 29 to 32, inclusive.
- 24 Township 64 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
- 25 ian, sections 7 to 11, inclusive, and 13 to 36, inclusive.

1 Township 64 north, range 3 west, fourth principal merid-
 2 ian, sections 7 to 36, inclusive.

3 Township 64 north, range 4 west, fourth principal merid-
 4 ian, sections 6, 7, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

5 Township 64 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west, fourth
 6 principal meridian, entire townships.

7 Township 64 north, range 9 west, fourth principal
 8 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

9 Township 64 north, range 10 west, fourth principal
 10 meridian, sections 1 to 18, inclusive.

11 Township 64 north, range 11 west, fourth principal
 12 meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, and 9 to 16, inclusive.

13 Township 64 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
 14 meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive, 15 to 22, inclusive, and
 15 28 to 32, inclusive.

16 Township 64 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
 17 meridian, sections 6 to 36, inclusive.

18 Township 64 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
 19 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

20 Township 64 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
 21 meridian, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, in-
 22 clusive.

23 Township 65 north, range 2 east, fourth principal
 24 meridian, entire township.

25 Township 65 north, range 1 east, fourth principal

1 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive, and 33 to 36, in-
2 clusive.

3 Township 65 north, range 1 west, fourth principal
4 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive.

5 Township 65 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
6 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, 10 to 14, inclusive,
7 and 31.

8 Township 65 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
9 meridian, sections 6, 7, and 18 to 36, inclusive.

10 Township 65 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 west,
11 fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

12 Township 65 north, range 12 west, fourth principal
13 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, 20 to 27, inclusive,
14 and 34 to 36, inclusive.

15 Township 65 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
16 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 12, in-
17 clusive.

18 Township 65 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
19 meridian, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31.

20 Township 65 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
21 meridian, sections 13, 14, 23 to 26, inclusive, 35 and 36.

22 Township 66 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
23 meridian, sections 3, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26 to 28, inclusive.
24 and 33 to 36, inclusive.

1 Township 66 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
2 meridian, sections 2, 8, 9, 16 to 20, inclusive, 30 and 31.

3 Township 66 north, range 6 west, fourth principal
4 meridian, entire township.

5 Township 66 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, fourth
6 principal meridian, entire townships.

7 Township 66 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36,
9 inclusive.

10 Township 66 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
11 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, and 20 to 24, inclusive.

12 Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
13 meridian, sections 1 to 5, inclusive, and 9 to 12, inclusive.

14 Township 67 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west, fourth
15 principal meridian, entire townships.

16 Township 67 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
17 meridian, sections 6 to 8, inclusive, 16 to 18, inclusive, 20,
18 21, 28, 29, and 32 to 34, inclusive.

19 Township 67 north, range 17 west, fourth principal
20 meridian, those portions of sections 1, 12, and 13 east of
21 Crane Lake.

22 Township 68 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west,
23 fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

24 Township 68 north, range 17 west, fourth principal

1 meridian, that portion of section 36 east of Crane Lake.

2 SEC. 3. That lands shall be acquired by purchase or
3 condemnation under the supplemental authority granted in
4 section 1 of this Act only with prior approval of the Na-
5 tional Forest Reservation Commission created by section 4
6 of the Act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as
7 amended, and lands so acquired shall become parts of the
8 Superior National Forest and be subject to the provisions of
9 said Act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and of such other laws
10 as apply to land acquired under the provisions of said Act
11 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, except as hereinafter provided.

12 SEC. 4. That upon finding and determination by the
13 Secretary of Agriculture that the public purposes and objec-
14 tives explicit and implicit in the Act approved July 10, 1930
15 (46 Stat. 1020), more effectively can be accomplished by
16 exchanging lands of the United States situated within the
17 boundaries described in said Act for other lands in State,
18 county, or private ownership situated within the said bound-
19 aries which are more suitable for public ownership, manage-
20 ment, and use, for the purposes contemplated by said Act,
21 such lands of the United States shall be subject to exchange
22 under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (42
23 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the Act of
24 March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215).

1 SEC. 5. That in addition to the payment to the State
2 of Minnesota under the provisions of the Act of May 23,
3 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the Act of March
4 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), there
5 shall be paid at the end of each fiscal year by the Secretary
6 of the Treasury to the State of Minnesota the amount, if
7 any, by which the payment made under the above cited
8 Acts for such year is less than the sum certified to him
9 by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first
10 day of such year, the number of acres of national-forest
11 land situated within the areas described in section 2 of
12 this Act multiplied by $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre; and such amount
13 shall be expended for the benefit of the counties in which
14 said national-forest lands are situated in the manner pre-
15 scribed by State law for the expenditure of payments made
16 under the Acts cited above or in such other manner as the
17 State legislature may hereafter prescribe: *Provided, how-*
18 *ever,* That the first payment to the State of Minnesota
19 under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the
20 close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this Act.

21 SEC. 6. That there are hereby authorized to be appro-
22 priated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the
23 provisions of this Act: *Provided, however,* That the total

1 appropriations under the authority of this Act shall not
2 exceed \$500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.

Passed the Senate March 8 (legislative day, February
2), 1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,
Secretary.

AN ACT

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6240

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 14, 1948

Mr. BLATNIK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to protect and administer more effectively the publicly
4 owned lands within certain parts of the area described in
5 section 1 of the Act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat.
6 1020), and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit
7 and implicit in sections 2 and 3 of said Act, the Secretary of
8 Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands
9 or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated
10 within the area described in section 2 of this Act, where in

1 his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities
2 for development or exploitation, impair or threaten to impair
3 the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining
4 wilderness canoe country: *Provided, however,* That under
5 the authority of this Act no contiguous tract of land in one
6 ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate,
7 shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of
8 this Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a
9 permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the
10 owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the
11 time for answering the petition in the proceedings.

12 SEC. 2. That the authority granted in section 1 of this
13 Act shall be supplemental to the authority granted by existing
14 Acts relating to the acquisition of lands for national-
15 forest purposes and shall not be deemed as repealing any
16 portions of those Acts except as provided hereinafter; and
17 said supplemental authority granted by section 1 of this
18 Act, but not the authority granted by existing Acts, shall
19 be confined to the following described areas in Cook, Lake,
20 and Saint Louis Counties, State of Minnesota:

21 Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal
22 meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive.

23 Township 63 north, range 3 west, fourth principal
24 meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

1 Township 63 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 west, fourth
2 principal meridian, entire township.

3 Township 63 north, range 9 west, fourth principal merid-
4 ian, south half section 19 and sections 20 to 36, inclusive.

5 Township 63 north, range 13 west, fourth principal me-
6 ridian, section 6.

7 Township 63 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive, and 14 to 22, inclusive.

9 Township 63 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
10 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

11 Township 63 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
12 meridian, sections 1 to 3 inclusive, 10 to 15, inclusive, and
13 22 to 24, inclusive.

14 Township 64 north, range 3 east, fourth principal merid-
15 ian, south half section 7.

16 Township 64 north, range 2 east, fourth principal merid-
17 ian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

18 Township 64 north, range 1 east, fourth principal merid-
19 ian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, south half section 7, sections
20 8 to 12, inclusive, 15 to 17, inclusive, and east half section
21 18.

22 Township 64 north, range 1 west, fourth principal merid-
23 ian, sections 17 to 20, inclusive, and 29 to 32, inclusive.

24 Township 64 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
25 ian, sections 7 to 11, inclusive, and 13 to 36, inclusive.

- 1 Township 64 north, range 3 west, fourth principal merid-
2 ian, sections 7 to 36, inclusive.
- 3 Township 64 north, range 4 west, fourth principal merid-
4 ian, sections 6, 7, and 10 to 36, inclusive.
- 5 Township 64 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west, fourth
6 principal meridian, entire township.
- 7 Township 64 north, range 9 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.
- 9 Township 64 north, range 10 west, fourth principal
10 meridian, sections 1 to 18, inclusive.
- 11 Township 64 north, range 11 west, fourth principal
12 meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, and 9 to 16, inclusive.
- 13 Township 64 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
14 meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive, 15 to 22, inclusive, and
15 28 to 32, inclusive.
- 16 Township 64 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
17 meridian, sections 6 to 36, inclusive.
- 18 Township 64 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
19 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 36, inclusive.
- 20 Township 64 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
21 meridian, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, in-
22 clusive.
- 23 Township 65 north, range 2 east, fourth principal
24 meridian, entire township.
- 25 Township 65 north, range 1 east, fourth principal

1 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive, and 33 to 36, in-
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3 Township 65 north, range 1 west, fourth principal
4 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive.

5 Township 65 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
6 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, 10 to 14, inclusive,
7 and 31.

8 Township 65 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
9 meridian, sections 6, 7, and 18 to 36, inclusive.

10 Township 65 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 west,
11 fourth principal meridian, entire township.

12 Township 65 north, range 12 west, fourth principal
13 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, 20 to 27, inclusive,
14 and 34 to 36, inclusive.

15 Township 65 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
16 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 12, in-
17 clusive.

18 Township 65 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
19 meridian, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31.

20 Township 65 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
21 meridian, sections 13, 14, 23 to 26, inclusive, 35 and 36.

22 Township 66 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
23 meridian, sections 3, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26 to 28, inclusive,
24 and 33 to 36, inclusive.

1 Township 66 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
2 meridian, sections 2, 8, 9, 16 to 20, inclusive, 30 and 31.

3 Township 66 north, range 6 west, fourth principal
4 meridian, entire township.

5 Township 66 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, fourth
6 principal meridian, entire township.

7 Township 66 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36,
9 inclusive.

10 Township 66 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
11 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, and 20 to 24, inclusive.

12 Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
13 meridian, sections 1 to 5, inclusive, and 9 to 12, inclusive.

14 Township 67 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west, fourth
15 principal meridian, entire township.

16 Township 67 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
17 meridian, sections 6 to 8, inclusive, 16 to 18, inclusive, 20,
18 21, 28, 29, and 32 to 34, inclusive.

19 Township 67 north, range 17 west, fourth principal
20 meridian, those portions of sections 1, 12, and 13 east of
21 Crane Lake.

22 Township 68 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west,
23 fourth principal meridian, entire township.

24 Township 68 north, range 17 west, fourth principal
25 meridian, that portion of section 36 east of Crane Lake.

1 SEC. 3. That lands shall be acquired by purchase or
2 condemnation under the supplemental authority granted in
3 section 1 of this Act only with prior approval of the Na-
4 tional Forest Reservation Commission created by section 4
5 of the Act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as
6 amended, and lands so acquired shall become parts of the
7 Superior National Forest and be subject to the provisions of
8 said Act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and of such other laws
9 as apply to land acquired under the provisions of said Act
10 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, except as hereinafter provided.

11 SEC. 4. That upon finding and determination by the
12 Secretary of Agriculture that the public purposes and objec-
13 tives explicit and implicit in the Act approved July 10, 1930
14 (46 Stat. 1020), more effectively can be accomplished by
15 exchanging lands of the United States situated within the
16 boundaries described in said Act for other lands in State,
17 county, or private ownership situated within the said bound-
18 aries which are more suitable for public ownership, manage-
19 ment, and use, for the purposes contemplated by said Act,
20 such lands of the United States shall be subject to exchange
21 under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (42
22 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the Act of
23 March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215).

24 SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the cer-
25 tification of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall pay to the

1 State of Minnesota, at the close of each fiscal year from
2 any national-forest receipts not otherwise appropriated a
3 sum of money equivalent to 1 per centum of the fair ap-
4 praised value of such national-forest lands as may be situated
5 within the area described in section 2 of this Act at the
6 end of each fiscal year; and the payments made hereunder
7 shall be distributed to each of the three aforesaid counties
8 in conformity with the fair appraised value of such
9 national-forest lands in each county: *Provided*, That the
10 fair appraised value of the lands shall be determined by the
11 Secretary of Agriculture at ten-year intervals and his deter-
12 mination shall be conclusive and final: *Provided further*,
13 That the first payment to the State of Minnesota under the
14 provisions of this section shall not be due until the close of
15 the first full fiscal year after approval of this Act: *And pro-*
16 *vided further*, That the provisions of the Act of May 23,
17 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the Act of
18 March 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441),
19 shall not be applicable to the national-forest lands to which
20 this section applies.

21 SEC. 6. That there are hereby authorized to be appro-
22 priated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the
23 provisions of this Act: *Provided, however*, That the total
24 appropriations under the authority of this Act shall not
25 exceed \$500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.

A BILL

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BLATNIK

APRIL 14, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

SAFEGUARDING AND CONSOLIDATING CERTAIN AREAS OF EXCEPTIONAL PUBLIC VALUE WITHIN THE SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, STATE OF MINNESOTA

JUNE 3, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1090]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1090) to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with the following amendments:

Page 2, line 3, strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or".

Page 8, line 1, strike out all of section 5 and insert in lieu thereof a new section 5 as follows:

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certification of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall pay to the State of Minnesota, at the close of each fiscal year, from any national-forest receipts not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money equivalent to three-quarters of 1 per centum of the fair appraised value of such national-forest lands as may be situated within the area described in section 2 of this Act at the end of each fiscal year; and the payments made hereunder shall be distributed to each of the three aforesaid counties in conformity with the fair appraised value of such national-forest lands in each county: *Provided*, That the fair appraised value of the lands shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture at ten-year intervals and his determination shall be conclusive and final: *Provided further*, That the first payment to the State of Minnesota under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this Act: *And provided further*, That the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), shall not be applicable to the national-forest lands to which this section applies.

STATEMENT

The basic purpose of this bill (S. 1090) is to provide the additional authority now found to be necessary to carry out the policies established by the act of July 10, 1930, the Shipstead-Nolan Act. This bill and a House bill (H. R. 6240) having a similar objective were considered simultaneously by the committee. The amendment made by the committee deals with "payments in lieu of taxes" to be made on the land acquired hereunder. The amendment substitutes the relevant section of the House bill (H. R. 6240) for the similar section of the Senate bill (S. 1090).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WILDERNESS AREA

In northeastern Minnesota adjacent to and extending across the international border into Canada is a land of lakes and forests so unique in its primitive beauty that its fame was established long before the white man set up his government on this continent. In 1930, for the purpose of reestablishing and preserving the primeval character of this region, Congress adopted the Shipstead-Nolan Act, setting aside part of the region as a wilderness-canoe area. The act recognized the unique beauty, the recreational values, and the inspirational worth of the lakes, rivers, and forests of this area and made their preservation the general policy of the United States.

Pursuant to this act, the Forest Service set aside a tract of approximately 1,000,000 acres of this region as a "roadless area," one in which there should be no permanent roads. It also designated about 35 percent of the roadless area as a "no cut" area, in which there are no commercial timber sales on national-forest land. All of the area involved is within the Superior National Forest.

THREAT TO THE WILDERNESS AREA

Unfortunately, not all the land within this special "roadless" and "no cut" area is in Federal ownership. About 70,000 acres are owned by the State of Minnesota and approximately 72,000 acres by private owners.

It was the clear intention of Congress that there should be no commercial development of the ordinary resort type within the Shipstead-Nolan area and for several years the "roadless" policy established by the Forest Service was effective in preventing commercial development of the private lands within the area. Since there were no roads, all building materials and supplies had to be brought into the area by canoe or back pack. This in itself was an effective barrier against the despoliation of the wilderness region.

Within the past 2 or 3 years, however, development of the cargo-carrying airplane has completely altered this prospect. Cargo planes are now a well-established method of transportation and are daily becoming more common as carriers of freight. With this new means of transportation available, the lack of roads is no longer a barrier to the commercial development of private holdings deep within the wilderness area.

PRIVATE LANDS SHOULD BE ACQUIRED

If the unique wilderness character of this region is to be preserved, the private holdings within the area must now be acquired by the United States. The action should be taken as expeditiously as possible. A delay of even 1 year will see additional private construction within the area with air-borne materials, which will both detract from the public value of the region and increase the cost of later acquisition.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Normal procedure is for the Forest Service to pay to counties in which Forest Service lands are located 25 percent of the receipts from logging on such lands "in lieu of taxes." Inasmuch as commercial logging is prohibited in much of the area involved in this bill, the committee believes that a more equitable formula in this case is one based on the appraised value of the lands, rather than on timber sales. The committee amendment (sec. 5 of the bill) establishes this payment at three-quarters of 1 percent of the appraised value of the land. A detailed consideration of this formula is set out in the letter from the Department of Agriculture, which follows.

DEPARTMENT REPORT

The following report was received from the Department of Agriculture in support of this legislation. For convenience in reference, subtitles have been added.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, April 30, 1948.

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. HOPE: This is in further reference to your letter of April 15, 1948, requesting a report by this Department on H. R. 6240, a bill to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF BILL

This bill, if enacted, will (1) authorize the exchange of national-forest land for private land within the area covered by the Shipstead-Nolan Act, approved July 10, 1930; (2) authorize the appropriation of up to \$500,000 for the acquisition of private land in a portion of the area described in section 1 of the Shipstead-Nolan Act and specified in this bill; and (3) provide an annual contribution to each of the three counties concerned of 1 percent of the fair appraised value—with re-appraisal of such value at 10-year intervals—of the national-forest land within that county located within the "acquisition area" designated in section 2 of this bill, such contributions to be substituted for the payment of that part of the 25 percent of national-forest receipts annually contributed under existing laws to these counties on the basis of this same acreage of national-forest land. The reasons for and objectives of this bill are outlined below.

The large area of connected lakes and rivers comprising the international waterway between northeastern Minnesota and the Province of Ontario forms a unique wilderness-canoe area which is not duplicated in any part of the United States. Most of the United States portion of this area lies within the Superior National Forest which has a gross area of 2.8 million acres of which 1 million acres are in other than Federal ownership.

SHIPSTEAD-NOLAN ACT

The superlative beauty and inspirational value of the lake and river area of the international waterway and adjacent waters in northeastern Minnesota were recognized by the Congress through enactment of the law, commonly referred to as the Shipstead-Nolan Act, which was approved July 10, 1930 (16 U. S. C. 577). This law establishes a general policy of safeguarding and preserving the unique qualities and natural features of the wilderness waterway area covering and adjacent to the international boundary in northeastern Minnesota. In general the Shipstead-Nolan Act provides (a) for the maintenance of the natural water level to prevent flooding of lands, (b) for the cutting of only diseased, insect-infested, dying, or dead trees on Government land within 200 to 400 feet of lakes or streams, and (c) for withholding from entry or appropriation under the general land laws of publicly owned land within the area, except agricultural land not needed for public purposes.

As a result of long-continued protection by this Department the scars of earlier logging operations and fires within the Superior National Forest portion of the area covered by the Shipstead-Nolan Act are being reforested and returned to a highly scenic condition. This supplements the more scenic areas of virgin timber left on some lake shores and tracts within the area. The area as a whole affords a favorable habitat for a wide variety of game animals, birds, and fish. It provides abundant opportunities for most types of outdoor recreational activities and should do so for future generations. This is especially important as the area is not more than an overnight journey by rail or air from large centers of population.

PRESENT STATUS OF AREA

The Forest Service, in recognition of both the special values of this wilderness-canoe area and the objectives of Congress in enacting the above-mentioned Shipstead-Nolan Act, set aside a tract of approximately 1,000,000 acres within the area specified in section 1 of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (16 U. S. C. 577). This area was designated a roadless area, that is, one in which there should be no permanent roads. About 35 percent of this roadless area is also managed as a no-cut area, in which no commercial timber sales will be made on national-forest land. Almost all of this no-cut area, and most of the roadless area, are also regarded as a special Federal land-acquisition area where there is critical need for consolidation of public ownership and elimination of private ownership. This action is essential if the objectives of the Shipstead-Nolan Act and the outstanding and singular values of this wilderness-canoe area are to be preserved.

There are within the aforesaid special Federal acquisition area of approximately 624,000 acres about 142,000 acres of land in State or private ownership. The State owns about 70,000 acres but has declared it will manage its land in conformity with the objectives of the Shipstead-Nolan Act. There are approximately 72,000 acres of privately owned land within the area. The fact that these privately owned lands are within the Superior National Forest, the Shipstead-Nolan area, and the designated roadless area in no way prevents the owners from installing on their properties any type of resort or other improvements they may feel will be to their personal advantage. The only satisfactory solution to this problem appears to lie in the earliest possible acquisition of such privately owned land by the Federal Government. This should be accomplished before present undeveloped land values are greatly increased by the erection of unwanted but expensive improvements and before the exceptional values inherent in the natural wild quality and condition of this area are too greatly marred or destroyed by such improvements and the resulting effects. (The acreage data in this paragraph and some of the data presented in the remainder of this report differ from the corresponding data in previous reports. The changes are due to more recent and accurate information from our field representatives.)

At present the acquisition by purchase of private land within the Superior National Forest is carried on with funds appropriated under the authorization of the Weeks law of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended. Lands are necessarily acquired under this law primarily for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams or for the production of timber. Funds appropriated under the Weeks law authorization are allocated between seventy-odd national-forest purchase units and hence only a small portion is available for land purchases within the Superior National Forest. Not all of even that small allotment of funds can fairly be allotted for use within this designated "acquisition area." These facts indicate why the progress in acquiring the relatively high-value scenic water-front areas within the special acquisition portion of the wilderness-canoe

area of the Superior National Forest has been at too slow a rate to accomplish the job to be done within a suitable period or to assure its accomplishment with Weeks law funds in less than several decades.

AIRPLANE THREAT TO WILDERNESS

Recent developments in the use of cargo-carrying airplanes have emphasized the necessity for greatly expediting the consolidation program within the acquisition area of this national forest if this private-land problem is to be solved, or at least solved without excessive cost. If this problem is not solved promptly, much of the primary value of the wilderness-canoe area will be lost forever. Airplanes now transport lumber and all other building materials, as well as household appliances and furniture, to any lake-shore area in the Superior wilderness. Prior to this new transportation facility, building materials, except for locally cut logs and moss or clay, had to be brought in by back pack or canoe. As a result of this new development, many shore-line privately owned tracts which had previously not been considered as suitable for early erection of improvements are now classed as immediately available for development. Values and prices of such tracts are advancing and may be expected to advance a great deal more as these new transportation facilities and improvement opportunities are further developed.

This private-land problem of the wilderness-canoe area of the Superior National Forest and Shipstead-Nolan area also has an international angle. North of and adjacent to the area in question is the Quetico Provincial Park of the Province of Ontario, Canada. Lack of roads has prevented development of the resorts or homes in most of this area. Airplane facilities have, however, likewise increased greatly opportunities for the installation of improvements of varied nature in this area. The erection of such improvements will tend to defeat accomplishment of the wilderness-canoe objective on the Canadian portion of this international area and project. Many Canadians are anxious to set aside a suitable wilderness-canoe area on their side of the international line from which roads and nonessential improvements would be banned. Many people of both Nations hope the two areas may some day be jointly administered under similar roadless and nonimprovement management policies as a sample of the close and cooperative international relationship between the two countries. The Canadians are holding up their ownership and improvement policy determinations relative to a large portion of their wilderness-canoe area along the international line pending decision as to the action this Nation will take to preserve and prevent the despoliation of our wilderness area through elimination of private lands with attendant varied improvements within the designated portion of our roadless area.

ANALYSIS OF BILL

The objective of H. R. 6240 is to preserve to the greatest practical degree the unmodified natural and inspirational beauty of the roadless and no-cut portion of that part of the Superior National Forest specified in section 1 of the Shipstead-Nolan Act of July 10, 1930 (16 U. S. C. 577). It is proposed to do this through its several sections which may be described and commented on in brief as follows:

Section 1 states the objectives of H. R. 6240. This is to accomplish the objectives of sections 2 and 3 of the Shipstead-Nolan law; namely, the maintenance of the natural beauty and inspirational qualities of the specified wilderness-canoe area. It proposes to eliminate as much as possible of the privately owned land within the specified acquisition area by either purchase or condemnation, except no tract in any one ownership of 500 acres or less may be condemned if, when the bill is approved, such land is encumbered with a residence and the owner objects in writing to condemnation proceedings.

Section 2 designates the area within which the land-acquisition practices authorized in section 1 of the bill shall be applied.

Section 3 provides that land acquired under this act shall be subject to prior approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission, created by section 4 of the Weeks law of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and that land so acquired shall become part of the Superior National Forest and shall be administered under laws and regulations governing national-forest lands.

Section 4 permits exchange of national-forest land within the Shipstead-Nolan area for State, county, or privately owned land also within this area. Such exchanges would be subject to the provisions of the act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215), whichever is applicable. Such exchanges must be authorized by the Secretary of

Agriculture finding they will promote the purposes and objects of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (16 U. S. C. 577). As previously mentioned, the Shipstead-Nolan Act prohibits the disposal of Federal land within the area it covers. This has been interpreted as preventing the exchange of federally owned land within this area. In some cases, for example, owners of non-Federal land within the special acquisition area of the roadless area will be willing and glad to exchange their land for national-forest land outside of the acquisition and roadless area but which is on or near a road. This exchange authority will permit the elimination by exchange of some—but probably only a minor portion—of the private or non-Federal land within the special acquisition area.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Section 5 provides that the counties will receive an annual payment of 1 percent of the fair appraised value—with a reappraisal of such value at 10-year intervals—of the national-forest land each of the three counties has within the “acquisition area” specified in section 2. These payments will take the place of that portion of the 25 percent of national-forest receipts annually distributed under present law to these counties on the basis of the same national-forest acreage. One reason for determining, on an appraised-value rather than a receipts basis, the portion of the annual payment to each county which is based on its national-forest land within the specified “acquisition area” is to compensate the counties for the lack of timber-sale receipts from the no-cut national-forest area within their boundaries and for the lack of taxable improvements due to the elimination of much, if not all, of the privately owned land within the special acquisition portion of their national-forest area.

As indicated previously, there appears to be special justification for basing the Federal “in lieu of tax” annual contributions to the counties for the national-forest land within the specified “acquisition area” on a percentage of the appraised value of such land. An annual contribution composed of 1 percent of the appraised value of such national-forest land, however, appears unreasonably high for the following major reasons:

1. Data compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of this Department indicate that the average tax rate on farm real-estate values in the United States for the last 3 years (1944 through 1946) was nine-tenths of 1 percent. This is the best criterion available as to the average ratio of taxation to real value of wild land.

2. The Federal Government finances some of the costs on national-forest land, such as fire protection and road and trail construction and maintenance, which would be borne in part at least by the county if these lands were in private ownership.

3. Some services supplied and financed in part at least by counties, such as school facilities and law enforcement, are generally lighter on national-forest land than on comparable privately owned land.

The above facts indicate that annual financial contributions on account of national-forest land should be based on a lower rather than a higher percentage of the appraised value of the land than the rate or percentage used in the case of privately owned farm real estate. They indicate that three-fourths of 1 percent of the appraised value of the national-forest land would form a more equitable basis than 1 percent in determining the amount of the annual “in lieu of tax” contribution or payment. This Department, in previous reports on bills before Congress, has indicated its belief that it would be desirable and justifiable to substitute an annual Federal contribution based on three-fourths of 1 percent of the appraised value of the national-forest land as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the present annual contribution based on 25 percent of the receipts of the national forest concerned as authorized by section 500 of title 16 of the United States Code.

COST

Section 6 contains the financial authorization. It places a limit of \$500,000 on expenditures under this bill for the acquisition of land by purchase or condemnation.

Enactment of H. R. 6240 and application of its provisions may involve appropriations up to \$500,000 for additional acquisition of land in the special acquisition area. Section 5 of this bill as written may cost an annual payment starting at approximately \$58,000 for 481,000 acres of national-forest land and increasing to about \$75,000 for 624,000 acres as the non-Federal land within the special

acquisition area is gradually acquired. The previously mentioned three-fourths of 1 percent of the fair appraised value procedure and payment to replace the 25 percent of receipts payments may cost about \$43,000. In both cases there would be a saving of the present payment from the 25-percent fund of about \$9,500 per year.

This Department feels the earliest possible elimination of all privately owned land which can be acquired at reasonable prices within the area specified in this bill is highly in the public interest. Elimination of State lands within this area is less urgent, but is desirable from an administrative-cost standpoint. Such action will establish and permit the permanent preservation for present and future generations of a wilderness-canoe area which will benefit the health and increase the enjoyment of millions of citizens through providing recreation and inspiration at a reasonable cost. As life becomes more mechanized and living conditions confine more and more people to densely populated urban areas, the need for such scenic and health-giving wilderness areas where the average citizen can obtain rest and relaxation will steadily increase.

The Bureau of the Budget in commenting on this Department's report on S. 1090 which, except for section 5, is similar to this bill, stated that the enactment of such a bill would not be in accord with the program of the President, either as introduced or if amended to provide an annual contribution by the Federal Government for the national-forest land within the specified "acquisition area" based on three-fourths of 1 percent of the appraised value of such national-forest land.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD, *Acting Secretary.*



Union Calendar No. 1083

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1090

[Report No. 2186]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 9, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 3, 1948

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to protect and administer more effectively the publicly
4 owned lands within certain parts of the area described in
5 section 1 of the Act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat.
6 1020), and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit
7 and implicit in sections 2 and 3 of said Act the Secretary of
8 Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands
9 or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated
10 within the area described in section 2 of this Act, where in

1 his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities
2 for development ~~of~~ *or* exploitation, impair or threaten to
3 impair the unique qualities and natural features of the remain-
4 ing wilderness canoe country: *Provided, however,* That under
5 the authority of this Act no contiguous tract of land in one
6 ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggre-
7 gate, shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this
8 Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a per-
9 manent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner
10 thereof files written objections before expiration of the time
11 for answering the petition in the proceedings.

12 SEC. 2. That the authority granted in section 1 of this
13 Act shall be supplemental to the authority granted by exist-
14 ing Acts relating to the acquisition of lands for national-
15 forest purposes and shall not be deemed as repealing any
16 portions of those Acts; and said supplemental authority
17 granted by section 1 of this Act, but not the authority
18 granted by existing Acts, shall be confined to the following
19 described areas in Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties,
20 State of Minnesota:

21 Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
22 ian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive.

23 Township 63 north, range 3 west, fourth principal me-
24 ridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

1 Township 63 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 west, fourth
2 principal meridian, entire townships.

3 Township 63 north, range 9 west, fourth principal merid-
4 ian, south half section 19 and sections 20 to 36, inclusive.

5 Township 63 north, range 13 west, fourth principal me-
6 ridian, section 6.

7 Township 63 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
8 meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive, and 14 to 22, inclusive.

9 Township 63 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
10 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

11 Township 63 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
12 meridian, sections 1 to 3 inclusive, 10 to 15, inclusive, and
13 22 to 24, inclusive.

14 Township 64 north, range 3 east, fourth principal merid-
15 ian, south half section 7.

16 Township 64 north, range 2 east, fourth principal merid-
17 ian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

18 Township 64 north, range 1 east, fourth principal merid-
19 ian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, south half section 7, sections
20 8 to 12, inclusive, 15 to 17, inclusive, and east half section
21 18.

22 Township 64 north, range 1 west, fourth principal merid-
23 ian, sections 17 to 20, inclusive, and 29 to 32, inclusive.

1 Township 64 north, range 2 west, fourth principal merid-
2 ian, sections 7 to 11, inclusive, and 13 to 36, inclusive.

3 Township 64 north, range 3 west, fourth principal merid-
4 ian, sections 7 to 36, inclusive.

5 Township 64 north, range 4 west, fourth principal merid-
6 ian, sections 6, 7, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

7 Township 64 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west, fourth
8 principal meridian, entire townships.

9 Township 64 north, range 9 west, fourth principal
10 meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

11 Township 64 north, range 10 west, fourth principal
12 meridian, sections 1 to 18, inclusive.

13 Township 64 north, range 11 west, fourth principal
14 meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, and 9 to 16, inclusive.

15 Township 64 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
16 meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive, 15 to 22, inclusive, and
17 28 to 32, inclusive.

18 Township 64 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
19 meridian, sections 6 to 36, inclusive.

20 Township 64 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
21 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

22 Township 64 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
23 meridian, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, in-
24 clusive.

1 Township 65 north, range 2 east, fourth principal
2 meridian, entire township.

3 Township 65 north, range 1 east, fourth principal
4 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive, and 33 to 36, in-
5 clusive.

6 Township 65 north, range 1 west, fourth principal
7 meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive.

8 Township 65 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
9 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, 10 to 14, inclusive,
10 and 31.

11 Township 65 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
12 meridian, sections 6, 7, and 18 to 36, inclusive.

13 Township 65 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 west,
14 fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

15 Township 65 north, range 12 west, fourth principal
16 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, 20 to 27, inclusive,
17 and 34 to 36, inclusive.

18 Township 65 north, range 13 west, fourth principal
19 meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 12, in-
20 clusive.

21 Township 65 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
22 meridian, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31.

23 Township 65 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
24 meridian, sections 13, 14, 23 to 26, inclusive, 35 and 36.

1 Township 66 north, range 4 west, fourth principal
 2 meridian, sections 3, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26 to 28, inclusive.
 3 and 33 to 36, inclusive.

4 Township 66 north, range 5 west, fourth principal
 5 meridian, sections 2, 8, 9, 16 to 20, inclusive, 30 and 31.

6 Township 66 north, range 6 west, fourth principal
 7 meridian, entire township.

8 Township 66 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, fourth
 9 principal meridian, entire townships.

10 Township 66 north, range 14 west, fourth principal
 11 meridian, sections 1 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36,
 12 inclusive.

13 Township 66 north, range 15 west, fourth principal
 14 meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, and 20 to 24, inclusive.

15 Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
 16 meridian, sections 1 to 5, inclusive, and 9 to 12, inclusive.

17 Township 67 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west, fourth
 18 principal meridian, entire townships.

19 Township 67 north, range 16 west, fourth principal
 20 meridian, sections 6 to 8, inclusive, 16 to 18, inclusive, 20,
 21 21, 28, 29, and 32 to 34, inclusive.

22 Township 67 north, range 17 west, fourth principal
 23 meridian, those portions of sections 1, 12, and 13 east of
 24 Crane Lake.

1 Township 68 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west,
2 fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

3 Township 68 north, range 17 west, fourth principal
4 meridian, that portion of section 36 east of Crane Lake.

5 SEC. 3. That lands shall be acquired by purchase or
6 condemnation under the supplemental authority granted in
7 section 1 of this Act only with prior approval of the Na-
8 tional Forest Reservation Commission created by section 4
9 of the Act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as
10 amended, and lands so acquired shall become parts of the
11 Superior National Forest and be subject to the provisions of
12 said Act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and of such other laws
13 as apply to land acquired under the provisions of said Act
14 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, except as hereinafter provided.

15 SEC. 4. That upon finding and determination by the
16 Secretary of Agriculture that the public purposes and objec-
17 tives explicit and implicit in the Act approved July 10, 1930
18 (46 Stat. 1020), more effectively can be accomplished by
19 exchanging lands of the United States situated within the
20 boundaries described in said Act for other lands in State,
21 county, or private ownership situated within the said bound-
22 aries which are more suitable for public ownership, manage-
23 ment, and use, for the purposes contemplated by said Act,
24 such lands of the United States shall be subject to exchange

1 under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (42
2 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the Act of
3 March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215).

4 ~~SEC. 5.~~ That in addition to the payment to the State
5 of Minnesota under the provisions of the Act of May 23,
6 1908 (~~35 Stat. 260~~), and of section 13 of the Act of March
7 1, 1911, as amended (~~36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441~~), there
8 shall be paid at the end of each fiscal year by the Secretary
9 of the Treasury to the State of Minnesota the amount, if
10 any, by which the payment made under the above cited
11 Acts for such year is less than the sum certified to him
12 by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first
13 day of such year, the number of acres of national forest
14 land situated within the areas described in section 2 of
15 this Act multiplied by $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre; and such amount
16 shall be expended for the benefit of the counties in which
17 said national forest lands are situated in the manner pre-
18 scribed by State law for the expenditure of payments made
19 under the Acts cited above or in such other manner as the
20 State legislature may hereafter prescribe: *Provided, how-*
21 *ever,* That the first payment to the State of Minnesota
22 under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the
23 close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this Act.

1 *SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the cer-*
2 *tification of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall pay to the*
3 *State of Minnesota, at the close of each fiscal year from*
4 *any national-forest receipts not otherwise appropriated a*
5 *sum of money equivalent to three-quarters of 1 per centum*
6 *of the fair appraised value of such national-forest lands as*
7 *may be situated within the area described in section 2 of this*
8 *Act at the end of each fiscal year; and the payments made*
9 *hereunder shall be distributed to each of the three aforesaid*
10 *counties in conformity with the fair appraised value of such*
11 *national-forest lands in each county: Provided, That the*
12 *fair appraised value of the lands shall be determined by the*
13 *Secretary of Agriculture at ten-year intervals and his deter-*
14 *mination shall be conclusive and final: Provided further,*
15 *That the first payment to the State of Minnesota under the*
16 *provisions of this section shall not be due until the close of*
17 *the first full fiscal year after approval of this Act: And pro-*
18 *vided further, That the provisions of the Act of May 23,*
19 *1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the Act of March*
20 *1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), shall not*
21 *be applicable to the national-forest lands to which this section*
22 *applies.*

23 *SEC. 6. That there are hereby authorized to be appro-*

1 priated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the
2 provisions of this Act: *Provided, however,* That the total
3 appropriations under the authority of this Act shall not
4 exceed \$500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.

Passed the Senate March 8 (legislative day, February
2), 1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1090

[Report No. 2186]

AN ACT

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 3, 1948

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed





7. SUPPLEMENTAL INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 6829 (H. Rept. 2245) (p. 7660).

Regarding the War Assets Administration, the committee report states: "The Surplus Property Act of 1944 and its various amendments established a system of intricate priorities which admittedly were difficult of administration and rendered the movement of property from the hands of the Government to anxiously waiting purchasers a cumbersome process. But, on the other hand, the administration of these priorities was so inept and inefficient as to bring about results which can be characterized only as ludicrous. One of the primary purposes of the act was to insure that veterans should be accorded priority to purchase various types of equipment, etc., to assist them in reestablishing themselves in business and on the farm upon their discharge from the service. The regulations that were issued to carry out the act seemed adequate enough on paper. But in actual operation the administrative officials failed literally to carry out their own regulations to such an extent that the mail of Congress has carried a running fire of protest from every section of the country...

"The Committee on Appropriations has kept in constant contact with this program... If this property is to be placed in the hands of those who can derive some benefit from it, immediate action must be taken as the obsolescence and deterioration factors rapidly are making it worthless...

"After considering all these factors, and consultation with members of the Committees on Expenditure in the Executive Departments, the committee has concluded that, in order to protect the interest of the Government in securing a maximum return for this property as well as insure the early utilization of these surpluses by those who desire them, it is necessary to make immediate and rather far-reaching changes in the system. To accomplish this purpose legislation has been included in the accompanying bill, the salient features of which are:

"1. The War Assets Administration is abolished, effective August 31, 1948, and its functions transferred as follows: (a) Real property to Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (b) Aircraft and parts to the Department of the Air Force. (c) Other personal property to the Bureau of Federal Supply. (d) Liquidation of the affairs of the War Assets Administration to the Treasury Department.

"2. The Surplus Property Act of 1944 continues in effect until December 31, 1949, when, in any event, it will expire by operation of law except that the priorities and preferences authorized by the act shall not continue beyond August 31, 1948. These priority and preference provisions, regardless of their original purpose, have been so administered as to have been of dubious value, and the point has now been reached where they constitute a practical blockade against the movement of property.

"3. Any property which has not been declared surplus to the War Assets Administration on the date of enactment of the accompanying bill will be disposed of in accordance with permanent law without reference to the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

"4. The heads of the agencies to which property is transferred will have authority to dispose of personal property, if in the interest of the Government to do so, by abandonment, destruction, or donation to public bodies.

"5. Any personal property may be transferred without charge to other agencies of the Government if by such transfer such property may be put to public use.

"6. Each of the agencies to which functions are transferred will be required to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate at the end of each month on progress made. The Committee on Appropriations of the House will expect to analyze these reports currently and to secure in connection with the budgets for such agencies for the fiscal year 1950 a full statement of work remaining and their recommendations as to disposal of any items for which

there is determined to be no market and of which such agency finds itself unable to make appropriate disposition otherwise.

"7. The War Assets Administration Budget for 1949 was \$106,912,000. To carry out the purposes as set forth in the bill, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000,000 to be allocated by the Director of the Budget, who will also act as referee in the distribution of records, administrative property, etc., among the transferee agencies."

Sec. 104 of H. R. 6829 amends Sec. 207 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, which provided for a 25% salary differential for persons employed abroad. The following changes are provided in the amendment: (1) The salary differential is limited to persons whose basic compensation is fixed by statute; (2) the salary differential is based on living costs substantially higher than in the District of Columbia, or conditions of environment which warrant the differential as a recruitment incentive; (3) eliminates any possible requirement that native employees receive pay equal to that paid for similar services in the States; (4) prohibits payment of a salary differential to any person entitled to receive a cost-of-living allowance; (5) eliminates reference to the salary limitation provided by the classification Act of 1923, as amended; (6) provides that this section shall be effective 60 days after enactment or as specified in regulations issued by the President, whichever date is earlier; and (7) continues present regulations until the effective date of this section.

18. SOCIAL SECURITY; FARM LABOR. As reported, H.R. 6777, to extend social security coverages (see Digest 99), contains an amendment to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act which would extend social security coverage to employment off the farm in drying, packing, packaging, and similar processing and handling operations of fruits and vegetables preparatory to marketing such produce, by excepting from the provisions of the Act, as "agricultural labor," only those services in the case of fruits and vegetables, as well as other agricultural and horticultural commodities, as are performed "as an incident to ordinary farming operations." The bill would also extend social security benefits to employees of agricultural or horticultural organizations exempt from income tax under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, and amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933 and the Federal Farm Loan Act so as to extend social security benefits to employees of the production credit associations and the national farm loan associations.

19. SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT. Passed as reported H.R. 5154, to continue Federal administration of ACP (p. 7596).

20. NATIONAL FORESTS. Passed with amendment S. 1090, to remove the limitation governing exchanges of certain land in the Superior National Forest, Minn., to safeguard and consolidate areas of exceptional public interest (pp. 7600-1).

21. GOLDEN NEMATODE. Passed without amendment S. 2137, to provide for the protection of potato and tomato production from the golden nematode (p. 7601). This bill will now be sent to the President.

22. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed without amendment H.R. 5608, to amend the Tariff Act so as to increase the import duty on linen fire hose (p. 7603).

23. PUBLIC LANDS. Concurred in Senate amendment to H.R. 3628, to revise the method of issuing patents for public lands (p. 7603). This bill will now be sent to the President.

24. D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Reps. Horan, Stefan, Church, Stockman, Andrews of

military training, and no consideration having been given as yet to selective service, this issue of a 70-group air force is going to have to be spread pretty thin. I do not think there is 1 man in 50 in this House that knows what is in the 70-group air force. I want to remind the House that the 70 groups contain 10 whole groups of many squadrons and many planes in the 70-group air force, which passed this House almost unanimously, and these 10 groups are for airborne troops, engineers, and air-borne infantry. These are men we have not now got and will not have unless we have selective service and a larger Army.

There are only 10 days left presumably, and I am banking on the word of the Speaker of this House and the majority leader that the selective service will come up before we adjourn; otherwise what might be said in the Republican platform will be mockery and clap-trap.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey asks that the bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I did not ask that.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is no one in this House I think who is any stronger for the 70-group air force than I am. In fact, I did all that I could to have the appropriation bill passed that made that possible.

I would suggest to the gentleman from New York, however, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Forces, that he has given evidence of the fact that this bill ought to have some general consideration. He has just said that there were not 50 Members of this House who knew what was in the 70-group air force.

It is said that the bill now before us proposes a program involving \$7,500,000,000 annually. Under all precedents in our procedure, it should be put over until we can give it specific and direct consideration which is not possible on the Consent Calendar.

The bill may be perfect in every particular, but it should be explained. For example, I note that it proposes to make inapplicable to the Air Force certain limitations on numbers of the civilian employees as established by law for other branches of the armed services—the Army and Navy. It is not clear how this ties in with the action which the House took in the appropriation bill the other day on civilian employees.

So, because of the very far-reaching importance of the bill, and because I think the House should be acquainted with the details of the bill I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when does the gentleman think the House will find time to take it up?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If it is as important as the gentleman from New

York says it is there will be no question but that it will have attention before we adjourn.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. The gentleman from South Dakota voted for the 70-group air force.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Certainly; and the gentleman from South Dakota as much as any member of the Committee on Deficiencies, was responsible for the appropriation and the language which was worked out, which made it possible for the larger air force to be a reality. But as that law is already in being, and the appropriation has already been made, we should at least devote a few minutes to considering the bill that seeks to spell out basic air-force law.

The bill should be considered before we adjourn, of course, but the House ought to know what is in it and not pass the bill on the Consent Calendar without explanation or debate.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is the position of the Air Force and the witnesses who came before our committee that they would like to have a basic law on which to base the composition of their work in the future. They have to have a guide. Now we are going to go into a recess or into an adjournment which will last for possibly 6 months. The Air Force should have this basic legislation now.

The pending bill does not call for anything that they have not already been granted; as a matter of fact, it places a ceiling on the amount they can spend for civilian employees, as it is already established by an appropriation bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What does it do to the ceiling on civilian employees?

Mr. CLASON. It limits them to 50,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is the ceiling on civilian employees even though we establish a different ceiling in the bill that was reported last week. In the matter of civilian employees whereas they requested \$325,000,000, the bill as it passed the House called for only \$300,000,000. They are now limited to those figures.

Mr. CLASON. The Air Force under the adjustment of January 2, 1948, was allotted 50,000 of the employees which we gave to the Army. They have asked for the right of the Air Force to employ civilian personnel though it may be in addition to what the civil-service law provides at the present time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I must insist upon this because the matter obviously has too many ramifications to be considered on the Consent Calendar.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota that the bill be passed over without prejudice?

There was no objection.

CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THUNDERSTORMS AND OTHER ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2456) to provide safety in aviation and to direct a study of the causes and characteristics of thunderstorms and other atmospheric disturbances.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chief of the Weather Bureau is authorized and directed to study fully and thoroughly the internal structure of thunderstorms, hurricanes, cyclones, and other severe atmospheric disturbances, particularly the degree of turbulence within such storms and the development, maintenance, and magnitude of updrafts and downdrafts with a view to establishing methods by which the characteristics of particular thunderstorms may be forecast and methods by which the characteristics of such storms may be determined on visual observation from outside of the immediate thunderstorm area. Such study shall be concluded at the earliest practicable date and a final report submitted to Congress. The Chief of the Weather Bureau shall make interim reports to Congress at least annually during the course of the study.

SEC. 2. The Chief of the Weather Bureau is empowered to make such expenditures at the seat of government and elsewhere as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and as from time to time may be appropriated for by Congress, including expenditures for the development and purchase of special meteorological instruments and other equipment (including motor vehicles and aircraft), without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Any executive department or independent establishment is hereby authorized to cooperate with the Chief of the Weather Bureau in carrying out the purposes of this act, and for such purposes may lend or transfer to the Chief of the Weather Bureau any officer or employee of such department or establishment and any property, equipment, lands, or buildings under its control.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RETENTION IN THE SERVICE OF CERTAIN DISABLED ARMY AND AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1783) to provide for retention in the service of certain disabled Army and Air Force personnel, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized and directed to retain in service disabled officers, warrant officers, and flight officers of the Army and the Air Force of the United States until their treatment for physical reconstruction has reached a point where they will not be further benefited by retention in a military hospital or in the military service.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISSUANCE OF A SPECIAL SERIES OF STAMPS COMMEMORATING FOUNDER OF GIRL SCOUTING IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 327) to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of Juliette Low, founder and organizer of Girl Scouting in the United States of America.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to issue during 1948, a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of Juliette Low, the founder and organizer of Girl Scouting in the United States of America.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "during 1948 a" and insert "at the earliest practicable date."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMISSION TO HEAR AND DETERMINE THE CLAIMS OF CERTAIN MOTOR CARRIERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1260) to create a commission to hear the claims of certain motor carriers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object.

SAFEGUARDING AND CONSOLIDATING CERTAIN AREAS WITHIN THE SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINN.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1090) to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That to protect and administer more effectively the publicly owned lands within certain parts of the area described in section 1 of the act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 1020), and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit and implicit in sections 2 and 3 of said act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated within the area described in section 2 of this act, where in his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities for development of exploitation, impair or threaten to impair the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining wilderness canoe country: *Provided, however,* That under the authority of this act no contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings.

SEC. 2. That the authority granted in section 1 of this act shall be supplemental to the authority granted by existing acts relating to the acquisition of lands for national-forest purposes and shall not be deemed as repealing any portions of those acts; and said supplemental authority granted by section 1 of this act, but not the authority granted by existing acts, shall be confined to the following described areas in Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties, State of Minnesota:

Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

Township 63 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 63 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian, south half section 19 and sections 20 to 36, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian, section 6.

Township 63 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive, and 14 to 22, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, 10 to 15, inclusive, and 22 to 24, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 3 east, fourth principal meridian, south half section 7.

Township 64 north, range 2 east, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 1 east, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, south half section 7, sections 8 to 12, inclusive, 15 to 17, inclusive, and east half section 18.

Township 64 north, range 1 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 17 to 20, inclusive, and 29 to 32, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 7 to 11, inclusive, and 13 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 7 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6, 7, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 64 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 10 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 18, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 11 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, and 9 to 16, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive, 15 to 22, inclusive, and 28 to 32, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 2 east, fourth principal meridian, entire township.

Township 65 north, range 1 east, fourth principal meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 1 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 19 to 30 inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3 inclusive, 10 to 14, inclusive, and 31.

Township 65 north, range 5 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6, 7, and 18 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 65 north, range 12 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, 20 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 12, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31.

Township 65 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 13, 14, 23 to 26, inclusive, 35 and 36.

Township 66 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 3, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 5 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 2, 8, 9, 16 to 20, inclusive, 30 and 31.

Township 66 north, range 6 west, fourth principal meridian, entire township.

Township 66 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 66 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, and 20 to 24, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 5, inclusive, and 9 to 12, inclusive.

Township 67 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 67 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6 to 8, inclusive, 16 to 18, inclusive, 20, 21, 28, 29, and 32 to 34, inclusive.

Township 67 north, range 17 west, fourth principal meridian, those portions of sections 1, 12, and 13 east of Crane Lake.

Township 68 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 68 north, range 17 west, fourth principal meridian, that portion of section 36 east of Crane Lake.

SEC. 3. That lands shall be acquired by purchase or condemnation under the supplemental authority granted in section 1 of this act only with prior approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission created by section 4 of the act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and lands so acquired shall become parts of the Superior National Forest and be subject to the provisions of said act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and of such other laws as apply to land acquired under the provisions of said act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. That upon finding and determination by the Secretary of Agriculture that the public purposes and objectives explicit and implicit in the act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 1020), more effectively can be accomplished by exchanging lands of the United States situated within the boundaries described in said act for other lands in State, county, or private ownership situated within the said boundaries which are more suitable for public ownership, management, and use, for the purposes contemplated by said act, such lands of the United States shall be subject to exchange under the provisions of the act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215).

SEC. 5. That in addition to the payment to the State of Minnesota under the provisions of the act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the act of March 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), there shall be paid at the end of each fiscal year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State of Minnesota the amount, if any, by which the payment made under the above cited acts for such year is less than the sum certified to him by the Secretary of Agriculture as equaling, as of the first day of such year, the number of acres of national forest land situated within the areas described in section 2 of this act multiplied by 7½ cents per acre; and such amount shall be expended for the benefit of the counties in which said national-forest lands are situated in the manner prescribed by State law for the expenditure of payments made under the acts cited above or in such other manner as the State legislature may hereafter prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the first payment to the State of Minnesota under the provisions of this section shall not be due

until the close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this act.

SEC. 6. That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That the total appropriations under the authority of this act shall not exceed \$500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3, strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or."

Page 8, line 1, strike out all of section 5 and insert in lieu thereof a new section 5 as follows:

"SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certification of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall pay to the State of Minnesota, at the close of each fiscal year, from any national-forest receipts not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money equivalent to three-quarters of 1 percent of the fair appraised value of such national-forest lands as may be situated within the area described in section 2 of this act at the end of each fiscal year; and the payments made hereunder shall be distributed to each of the three aforesaid counties in conformity with the fair appraised value of such national-forest lands in each county: *Provided*, That the fair appraised value of the lands shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture at 10-year intervals and his determination shall be conclusive and final: *Provided further*, That the first payment to the State of Minnesota under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this act: *And provided further*, That the provisions of the act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the act of March 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), shall not be applicable to the national-forest lands to which this section applies."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Goff: Page 2, line 16, after the word "acts" insert "except as provided hereinafter."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTION OF POTATO AND TOMATO PRODUCTION FROM THE GOLDEN NEMATODE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2137) to provide for the protection of potato and tomato production from the golden nematode, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That to protect potato and tomato production in the United States from the destructive pest known as the golden nematode which subsists on the roots of potatoes and tomatoes, causes marked reduction in yield, persists in the soil for many years in an inactive state in the absence of preferred hosts, and becomes active and destructive when potatoes or tomatoes are again planted, it is the policy of the Government of the United States, independently or in cooperation with the State and local governmental agencies, and other public and private organizations, associations, and individuals, to eradicate, suppress, control, and prevent the spread of, this pest.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture either independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies is authorized to carry out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or prevent the spread of, the golden nematode.

SEC. 3. The activities contemplated by this act include cooperation with States and other agencies in making inspections, applying suppressive measures, enforcing quarantines, enforcing restrictions on the planting of potatoes and tomatoes, destroying potatoes and tomatoes growing in soil found infested or exposed to infestation with the golden nematode, and compensating growers in areas infested, or exposed to infestation, with the golden nematode for not planting potatoes or tomatoes or for losses resulting from destruction for the purposes of this act of potatoes or tomatoes.

SEC. 4. In the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture no part of any sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act shall be expended with respect to any area infested with the golden nematode or exposed to such infestation until the appropriate cooperating agency or agencies have presented evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture that they will provide funds, materials, means, and State and local authority necessary for the cooperating agency or agencies to carry out effectively that part of the cooperative program the Secretary of Agriculture may require from the cooperating agency or agencies.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not undertake any program involving mandatory restrictions on the planting of potatoes or tomatoes, or mandatory destruction of potatoes or tomatoes unless the State concerned shall have enacted legislation authorizing such restrictions or destruction.

SEC. 6. The amount of compensation to be paid by the Federal Government and any cooperating agency, and the method of computation thereof, shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture or the agent or agents designated by him, in cooperation with the responsible officials of the agency concerned and in a manner to assure that necessary records are preserved to show full compliance with the provisions of this act and regulations promulgated in accordance therewith. No payment shall be made to any grower except after compliance in good faith with regulations concerning the golden nematode promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and the responsible official of the cooperating agency. The determination by the Secretary of Agriculture, or his authorized agent, of the amount of compensation to be provided by the Federal Government for any grower shall be final.

SEC. 7. To carry out the purposes of this act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to incur all necessary expenses, including the employment of persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this act are intended to supplement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing existing legislation.

SEC. 9. This act may be cited as the "Golden Nematode Act."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL, ETC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6794) to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, cap-

ture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, this is a very worthy piece of legislation. It is designed to take care of many veterans of World War II, especially prisoners of war, who returned to their homes and neglected to file certain claims because they did not know it was necessary to file a claim for the value of personal effects lost in the military service. I also wish to take this opportunity to commend the House Committee on the Judiciary, and especially the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], for initiating this legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War, and such other officer or officers as he may designate for such purposes and under such regulations as he may prescribe, are hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, settle, and pay any claim against the United States, including claims not heretofore satisfied arising on or after December 7, 1939, of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army, when such claim is substantiated, and the property determined to be reasonable, useful, necessary, or proper under the attendant circumstances, in such manner as the Secretary of War may by regulation prescribe, for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service, or to replace such personal property in kind: *Provided*, That the damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of property shall not have been caused in whole or in part by any negligence or wrongful act on the part of the claimant, his agent, or employee, and shall not have occurred at quarters occupied by the claimant within continental United States (excluding Alaska) which are not assigned to him or otherwise provided in kind by the Government. No claim shall be settled under this act unless presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which such claim arises shall have occurred: *Provided further*, That if such accident or incident occurs in time of war, or if war intervenes within 2 years after its occurrence, any claim may, on good cause shown, be presented within 5 years after peace is established. Any such settlement made by the Secretary of War, or his designee, under the authority of this act and such regulations as he may prescribe hereunder, shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary.

SEC. 2. Such appropriations as may be required for the settlement of claims under the provisions of this act are hereby authorized. Appropriations available to the War Department for the settlement of claims under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. 350), as amended, shall be available for the settlement of claims under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Sections 3483-3488 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 209-214), and the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. 350), as amended by the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 880), and by the act of March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1436; 31 U. S. C. 218-222), and by section 6 of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 374; 31 U. S. C. 222a, 222b), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That portion of section 1 of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b),

reading as follows: "The provisions of this act shall not be applicable to claims arising in foreign countries or possessions thereof which are cognizable under the provisions of the act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 830; 31 U. S. C. 224d), as amended, or to claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property of military personnel or civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army, or for personal injury or death of such persons, if such damage, loss, destruction, injury, or death occurs incident to their service." is hereby amended, effective as of the date of approval of said act, to read as follows: "The provisions of this act shall not be applicable to claims arising in foreign countries or possessions thereof which are cognizable under the provisions of the act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 830; 31 U. S. C. 224d), as amended, or to claims for personal injury or death of military personnel or civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army if such injury or death occurs incident to their service."

SEC. 5. This act may be cited as the "Military Personnel Claims Act of 1948."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: Page 2, line 14, after the word "within" strike out "1 year" and insert "5 years."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, this is merely a conforming amendment because in the statutes there were two limitations within which the claim had to be filed. The committee overlooked one and this merely makes it perfectly plain that it is the intention of the Congress to give to the men the right to file their claims within 5 years from the enactment of this act.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That completes the call of the Consent Calendar.

RECLASSIFYING THE SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES OF THE POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return for the immediate consideration to Calendar No. 703, the bill (H. R. 4786) to amend the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of the Postal Service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945, so as to provide promotions for temporary employees of the custodial service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 1861, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (1) of section 14 of the act entitled "An act to re-

classify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Temporary employees in the custodial service paid on an annual basis shall be paid at the rates of pay of grade 1 of the position in which employed and shall, at the beginning of the quarter following the completion of 1 year's satisfactory service in each pay status, be advanced successively to the rates of pay of the next higher grade of such position; and temporary employees in the custodial service paid on an hourly basis shall be paid at the rates of pay of grade 1 of the position which employed and shall, at the beginning of the quarter following the completion of 12 months' satisfactory service in each pay status, be advanced successively to the rates of pay of the next higher grade of such position: *Provided*, That no temporary employee shall be paid at a rate higher than that provided herein for the highest automatic grade of the position in which he is employed: *Provided further*, That when a temporary employee is appointed to a regular position in the custodial service, the employee shall be assigned to a salary grade corresponding to his salary as a temporary employee at the time of such appointment. Any fractional part of a year's temporary service accumulated since the last compensation increase as a temporary shall be included with the regular service of a regular employee in determining eligibility for promotion to the next higher grade following appointment to a regular position."

SEC. 2. Any period of continuous satisfactory service as a temporary employee in the custodial service performed by any such temporary employee prior to the effective date of this act shall be creditable for a promotion to the rates of pay of grade 2 of the position in which such temporary employee is employed.

SEC. 3. This act shall become effective at the beginning of the quarter following the date of enactment.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H. R. 4786, was laid on the table.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return for the immediate consideration to Calendar No. 709, the bill (H. R. 6507) to amend subsection 602 (f) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize renewal of level premium term insurance for a second 5-year period, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to inquire of the gentleman whether she has cleared this with the objector?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have cleared it with the gentleman who objected, and he has withdrawn his objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. How many times has this extension been granted?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. None for World War II veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (f) of section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Such insurance may be issued on the following plans: Five-year level premium term, ordinary life, 20-payment life, 30-payment life, 20-year endowment, endowment at age 60, and endowment at age 65. Level premium term insurance may be converted as of the date when any premium becomes or has become due, or exchanged as of the date of the original policy, upon payment of the difference in reserve, at any time while such insurance is in force and within the term period to any of the foregoing permanent plans of insurance, except that conversion to an endowment plan may not be made while the insured is totally disabled. All level premium term policies, except as provided below, shall cease and terminate at the expiration of the term period: *Provided*, That at the expiration of the term period any national service life insurance policy which was issued on a 5-year level premium term plan before January 1, 1948, and which has not been exchanged or converted to a permanent plan of insurance, may be renewed as level premium term insurance for an additional period of 5 years at the premium rate for the then attained age without medical examination, provided, the required premiums are tendered prior to the expiration of the first term period: *Provided further*, That in any case in which the insured is shown by evidence satisfactory to the Administrator to be totally disabled at the expiration of the level premium term period of his insurance under conditions which would entitle him to continued insurance protection but for such expiration, such insurance, if subject to renewal under this provision, shall be automatically renewed for an additional period of 5 years at the premium rate for the then attained age, unless the insured has elected insurance on some other available plan. Provisions for cash, loan, paid-up, and extended values, dividends from gains and savings refund of unearned premiums, and such other provisions as may be found to be reasonable and practicable may be provided for in the policy of insurance from time to time by regulations promulgated by the Administrator."

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. Speaker, we have but a few legislative days remaining in this session of Congress, and we are faced with the problem here now as to whether or not we can extend the 5-year level premium term insurance under the National Life Insurance Act. Mr. Speaker, the most fundamental observation that can be made regarding this insurance of our former GI's is that at the peak period we had in this country 19,000,000 policies, and today we have less than 6,000,000.

I had hoped, Mr. Speaker, that I would not be alone in this fight to restore some of the 13,000,000 policies that we have lost because of the vacillation in administration and the forcing of these boys to abandon their life insurance because their budgets could not meet the threat of increased premiums in the years to come.

Think what a golden opportunity we have here in this country today here in this Congress to set in motion the machinery which would ultimately bring

if there be one surviving child of the deceased employee, such child shall have his compensation increased to 35 percent of such wages, and if there be more than one surviving child of the deceased employee, to such children, in equal parts, 35 percent of such wages increased by 15 percent of such wages for each child in excess of one: *Provided*, That the total amount payable shall in no case exceed 66⅔ percent of such wages. The deputy commissioner having jurisdiction over the claim may, in his discretion, require the appointment of a guardian for the purpose of receiving the compensation of a minor child. In the absence of such a requirement the appointment of a guardian for such purposes shall not be necessary.

"(c) If there be one surviving child of the deceased, but no surviving wife or dependent husband, then for the support of such child 35 percent of the wages of the deceased; and if there be more than one surviving child of the deceased, but no widow or dependent husband, then for the support of such children, in equal parts 35 percent of such wages increased by 15 percent of such wages for each child in excess of one: *Provided*, That the total amount payable shall in no case exceed 66⅔ percent of such wages.

"(e) In computing death benefits the average weekly wages of the deceased shall be considered to have been not more than \$52.50 nor less than \$18, but the total weekly compensation shall not exceed the weekly wages of the deceased."

Sec. 4. Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 10 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(a) If the injured employee shall have worked in the employment in which he was working at the time of the injury, whether for the same or another employer, during substantially the whole of the year immediately preceding his injury, his average annual earnings shall consist of 300 times the average daily wage or salary for a 6-day worker and 260 times the average daily wage or salary for a 5-day worker, which he shall have earned in such employment during the days when so employed.

"(b) If the injured employee shall not have worked in such employment during substantially the whole of such year, his average annual earnings, if a 6-day worker, shall consist of 300 times the average daily wage or salary, and, if a 5-day worker, 260 times the average daily wage or salary, which an employee of the same class working substantially the whole of such immediately preceding year in the same or in similar employment in the same or a neighboring place shall have earned in such employment during the days when so employed.

"(c) If either of the foregoing methods of arriving at the average annual earnings of the injured employee cannot reasonably and fairly be applied, such average annual earnings shall be such sum as, having regard to the previous earnings of the injured employee in the employment in which he was working at the time of the injury, and of other employees of the same or most similar class working in the same or most similar employment in the same or neighboring locality, or other employment of such employee, including the reasonable value of the services of the employee if engaged in self-employment, shall reasonably represent the annual earning capacity of the injured employee."

Sec. 5. Subsection (m) of section 14 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(m) The total compensation payable under this act for injuries shall in no event exceed the sum of \$11,000: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply to cases of permanent total disability or death."

Sec. 6. The provisions of this act shall be applicable only to injuries or deaths occurring on or after the effective date hereof.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with a House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BALL, Mr. IVES, and Mr. ELLENDER conferees on the part of the Senate.

NATIONAL-FOREST LANDS WITHIN SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1090) to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes; which were, on page 2, line 3, to strike out "of" and insert "or"; on the same page, line 17, after "Acts", insert "except as provided hereinafter"; and on page 8, to strike out lines 1 to 20, inclusive, and insert:

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certification of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall pay to the State of Minnesota, at the close of each fiscal year from any national-forest receipts not otherwise appropriated a sum of money equivalent to three-quarters of 1 percent of the fair appraised value of such national-forest lands as may be situated within the area described in section 2 of this act at the end of each fiscal year; and the payments made hereunder shall be distributed to each of the three aforesaid counties in conformity with the fair appraised value of such national-forest lands in each county: *Provided*, That the fair appraised value of the lands shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture at 10-year intervals and his determination shall be conclusive and final: *Provided further*, That the first payment to the State of Minnesota under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this act: *And provided further*, That the provisions of the act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the act of March 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), shall not be applicable to the national-forest lands to which this section applies.

Mr. THYE. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. The motion was agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BRIDGES ACROSS STREAMS, RIVERS, ETC., IN MARYLAND

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2201) supplementing the act entitled "An act authorizing the State of Maryland, by and through its State roads commission or the successors of said commission, to construct, maintain, and operate certain bridges across streams, rivers, and navigable waters which are wholly or partly within the State, approved April 7, 1948," which was to amend the title so as to read: "An act supplementing the act entitled 'An act authorizing the State of Maryland, by and through its State roads commission or the successors of said commission, to construct, maintain, and operate certain

bridges across streams, rivers, and navigable waters which are wholly or partly within the State,' approved April 7, 1938."

Mr. REVERCOMB. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Speaking as the acting majority leader of the Senate, I wish to ask whether it is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the Senate should concur in the House amendment?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the amendment was caused by reason of a misprint in the bill, the year 1948 being used instead of 1938.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will advise the Senator from Massachusetts that the amendment merely makes a correction in the title.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2655) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, including the Reserve components thereof, and for other purposes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to make an announcement. I am not sure that all Members of the Senate heard the announcement last night, but it is the intention of those in charge of the legislative program that, if it meets with the approval of the Senate, we remain in session until we conclude this bill and all amendments thereto. I respectfully ask that the Senators cooperate, as they have done, and be prepared for a night session. By a night session, I mean a late session, if necessary, to terminate the draft legislation today, if possible.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, for 30 years, from 1919 to 1948, veterans' organizations of this Nation have advocated universal military training. Fourteen million men and women wore the uniform of the United States in World War II.

During the 30-year period, 1919 to 1948, such legislation has never been brought before the Congress of the United States for a vote.

Military service, in a time of emergency, is the price of citizenship. Nevertheless, our entire experience from the Civil War to the present time has proven conclusively that our citizens will not volunteer in sufficient numbers. We tried twice in the past 30 years to keep out of wars without training. Let us try it once with training.

Twice in my lifetime, Mr. President, I saw our young men being murdered because of insufficient preparation. Once, in 1918, in France, and again in 1942 and 1943, in Alaska, in the Aleutians, and in the South Seas. Insufficient preparation and training for the men going into the front lines, and insufficient equipment,

with planes that fly a little slower and guns that shoot a little shorter—is not war, Mr. President, that is murder. I do not care to be a party to sending American boys into war without proper equipment and without proper training.

Under this amendment technical training for sizable groups of citizens, chosen through aptitude tests is available. There is provision for seeing them through technical schools and into the laboratories. They would receive initial training in these professions, and make their living in these professions, if there were no emergency. But if there were an emergency they would then be ready. They would have the necessary physical and technical training, to fit them to pass the tests for the ROTC, and go on into the colleges for their proper special training in the field of electronics and related sciences, which is a very necessary training in all future wars, as it was in the one through which we just passed. It will be even more necessary in the years to come. We should not send men into war without the necessary specialized training for the job to which they are to be assigned, and it is impossible to secure such training within a few weeks or months or even years in the sciences and technical fields. It has to be done when the time is available, during time of peace.

Mr. President, I offer an amendment to Senate bill 2655 and ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD. This amendment is in effect the House bill on universal military training which was reported out of the House committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, and will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment proposed by Mr. MALONE is on page 1, strike out lines 3 and 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

TITLE I

That (a) this title may be cited as the "Selective Service Act of 1948."

Strike out the word "act" wherever used in the bill in reference to the "Selective Service Act of 1948" and insert in lieu thereof the word "title."

At the end of the bill add the following:

TITLE II

CHAPTER I—NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING CORPS

SEC. 100. (a) There is hereby created the National Security Training Corps of the United States hereinafter referred to as the corps, to be composed of trainees who shall be inducted into it only for training as hereinafter provided, and who shall be organized, administered, and trained in accordance with the policies and standards of the Commission by appropriate departments and agencies of the United States. As used in this title the term "Department concerned" means the Army Department or the Navy Department or such other department or agency as may be appropriate. The terms "military training" or "military training program" as used in this title means the training for duty with the armed forces of the United States.

(b) (1) There is hereby created in the executive branch of the Government a commission to be known as the National Security Training Commission (hereinafter called the "Commission"), which shall consist of three members one of whom shall be a member of the armed forces, who shall be appointed by

the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Commission shall report directly to the President. The terms of office of the members of the Commission shall be for terms of 5 years each, but any individual appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death, resignation, or removal of a member shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of such member. The President shall select the chairman of the Commission from among its civilian members. It shall have a seal which shall be judicially noted.

(2) The members of the Commission, other than the Chairman, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,500 per annum, and the chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of \$15,000 per annum.

(3) The Commission is authorized subject to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to employ and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as it deems necessary to enable it to perform its functions.

(4) The Commission shall have an executive director, who shall be appointed by the Commission and who shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,000 per annum. No active member of the armed forces of the United States or any component thereof, and no member of the Commission, shall be eligible to serve as executive director. The executive director shall perform such duties in connection with executing the functions of the Commission as the Commission may direct. For this purpose any power, function, or duty of the Commission may, at the direction of the Commission, be exercised or performed by the executive director.

(5) The Commission shall determine the policies and standards of the program. It shall not attempt to operate directly any phase of the program, but, in all instances, the operating agencies shall be subject to the policies and standards established by the Commission and under its general supervision, inspection, and control. The operation of the program, as it applies to all persons qualified for any form of military training, shall be the direct responsibility of the several service agencies. As to persons not qualified for any form of military training or who are conscientious objectors of varying degrees, the Commission shall determine the extent to which their training should be handled by these services, by other existing agencies of the Federal Government, or through other organizations, public or private, created or selected by the Commission.

(6) In order to provide the Commission with the best technical advice available on matters that may enter the program, with particular attention to the formulation of policies pertaining to the moral, religious, recreational, information and educational, and other nonmilitary phases, there is hereby created a general advisory board which shall consist of not less than 10 nor more than 25 persons (one of whom shall be appointed chairman) appointed by the President principally from outstanding civilian leaders; *Provided, however,* That not less than 3 members shall be selected from the armed forces. The chairman and members of the board shall serve for such terms as the Commission shall prescribe and shall receive compensation for services and actual expenses incurred when actually serving with the board.

(7) The powers of the Commission shall include the authority to operate a system of full-time civilian inspectors in order that the Commission may—

(a) be informed of the manner in which the program is actually operating in the field, including the military training program;

(b) be informed of the extent to which its policies are being carried out;

(c) make such recommendations, based on the reports of its inspectors, to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or

to the President, as it considers necessary for improvement in any phase of the program.

(8) The Commission shall in collaboration with the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy submit recommendations to the President for periodic revisions of title II, chapter 3, entitled "Code of conduct for the military training program of the National Security Training Corps," of this title.

(9) The Commission shall in collaboration with the heads of the departments concerned submit recommendations to the President as to the rate of implementation of the training program established pursuant to the provisions of this title.

(c) The Commission after consultation with such governmental departments and agencies as it deems necessary may formulate a program of nonmilitary training of value to the security of the Nation for those persons who are not physically or mentally acceptable for military training and those exempt from military training pursuant to the provisions of sections 206 and 207, chapter II title I, of this title.

(d) (1) The training under this title in the National Security Training Corps shall be administered and carried out on the highest possible moral, religious, and spiritual plane.

(2) It shall be unlawful within such reasonable distance of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, or training or mobilization place, where training under this act in the National Security Training Corps is being given, as the Commission may determine to be necessary to the protection of the health, morals, and welfare of the National Security Training Corps and shall designate and publish in general orders or bulletins, to establish or keep houses of ill fame, brothels, bawdy houses, or places of entertainment which are public nuisances, or other like facilities detrimental to the health and morals of members of such corps, or to receive or permit to be received for immoral purposes any person into any vehicle, place, structure, or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution within said distance determined by the Commission or to knowingly rent, lease, or permit the use of any property for such purposes. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or both.

(3) No person, corporation, partnership, or association or agency shall sell, give, or in any way supply any intoxicating liquors to any trainee in training in the National Security Training Corps. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association or agency violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or both.

SEC. 101. (a) The period of military training shall be for 6 months, unless sooner terminated at the discretion of the head of the department concerned, followed by induction into one of the several alternative programs as hereinafter provided: *Provided, however,* That with the consent of the trainee the head of the Department concerned may extend the period of membership in the corps for the purpose of furnishing hospitalization, medical, and surgical care for injury or illness incurred in line of duty. Time necessary for induction and assignment to a training unit shall be included within the said period of training: *Provided further,* That the 6-month period be continuous and be devoted to such phases of military training in the Ground, Air, or Naval component of the Corps, as may be prescribed by the head of the department concerned; and that

[PUBLIC LAW 733—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 593—2D SESSION]

[S. 1090]

AN ACT

To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to protect and administer more effectively the publicly owned lands within certain parts of the area described in section 1 of the Act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 1020), and to accomplish certain public purposes explicit and implicit in sections 2 and 3 of said Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to acquire any lands or interest in lands, and appurtenances thereto, situated within the area described in section 2 of this Act, where in his opinion development or exploitation, or the potentialities for development or exploitation, impair or threaten to impair the unique qualities and natural features of the remaining wilderness canoe country: *Provided, however,* That under the authority of this Act no contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings.

SEC. 2. That the authority granted in section 1 of this Act shall be supplemental to the authority granted by existing Acts relating to the acquisition of lands for national-forest purposes and shall not be deemed as repealing any portions of those Acts except as provided hereinafter; and said supplemental authority granted by section 1 of this Act, but not the authority granted by existing Acts, shall be confined to the following described areas in Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties, State of Minnesota:

Township 63 north, range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

Township 63 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 63 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian, south half section 19 and sections 20 to 36, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian, section 6.

Township 63 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive, and 14 to 22, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

Township 63 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3 inclusive, 10 to 15, inclusive, and 22 to 24, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 3 east, fourth principal meridian, south half section 7.

Township 64 north, range 2 east, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 12, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 1 east, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, south half section 7, sections 8 to 12, inclusive, 15 to 17, inclusive, and east half section 18.

Township 64 north, range 1 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 17 to 20, inclusive, and 29 to 32, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 7 to 11, inclusive, and 13 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 7 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6, 7, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 64 north, range 9 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 24, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 10 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 18, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 11 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, and 9 to 16, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 5 to 8, inclusive, 15 to 22, inclusive, and 28 to 32, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 36, inclusive.

Township 64 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 2 east, fourth principal meridian, entire township.

Township 65 north, range 1 east, fourth principal meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 1 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 19 to 30, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, 10 to 14, inclusive, and 31.

Township 65 north, range 5 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6, 7, and 18 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 65 north, range 12 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, 20 to 27, inclusive, and 34 to 36, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 13 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and 10 to 12, inclusive.

Township 65 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31.

Township 65 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 13, 14, 23 to 26, inclusive, 35 and 36.

Township 66 north, range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 3, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 5 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 2, 8, 9, 16 to 20, inclusive, 30 and 31.

Township 66 north, range 6 west, fourth principal meridian, entire township.

Township 66 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 66 north, range 14 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 15 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 17, inclusive, and 20 to 24, inclusive.

Township 66 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 1 to 5, inclusive, and 9 to 12, inclusive.

Township 67 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 67 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, sections 6 to 8, inclusive, 16 to 18, inclusive, 20, 21, 28, 29, and 32 to 34, inclusive.

Township 67 north, range 17 west, fourth principal meridian, those portions of sections 1, 12, and 13 east of Crane Lake.

Township 68 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west, fourth principal meridian, entire townships.

Township 68 north, range 17 west, fourth principal meridian, that portion of section 36 east of Crane Lake.

SEC. 3. That lands shall be acquired by purchase or condemnation under the supplemental authority granted in section 1 of this Act only with prior approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission created by section 4 of the Act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and lands so acquired shall become parts of the Superior National Forest and be subject to the provisions of said Act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, and of such other laws as apply to land acquired under the provisions of said Act (36 Stat. 961), as amended, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. That upon finding and determination by the Secretary of Agriculture that the public purposes and objectives explicit and implicit in the Act approved July 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 1020), more effectively can be accomplished by exchanging lands of the United States situated within the boundaries described in said Act for other lands in State, county, or private ownership situated within the said boundaries which are more suitable for public ownership, management, and use, for the purposes contemplated by said Act, such lands of the United States shall be subject to exchange under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, or the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215).

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certification of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall pay to the State of Minnesota, at the close of each fiscal year from any national-forest receipts not otherwise appropriated a sum of money equivalent to three-quarters of 1 per centum of the fair appraised value of such national-forest lands as may be situated within the area described in section 2 of this Act at the end of each fiscal year; and the payments made hereunder shall be distributed to each of the three aforesaid counties in conformity with the fair appraised value of such national-forest lands in each county: *Provided*, That the fair appraised value of the lands

shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture at ten-year intervals and his determination shall be conclusive and final: *Provided further*, That the first payment to the State of Minnesota under the provisions of this section shall not be due until the close of the first full fiscal year after approval of this Act: *And provided further*, That the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), and of section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (36 Stat. 961; 38 Stat. 441), shall not be applicable to the national-forest lands to which this section applies.

SEC. 6. That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided, however*, That the total appropriations under the authority of this Act shall not exceed \$500,000 for the purchase and condemnation of land.

Approved June 22, 1948.